THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE SÆNGERFEST.

Proceedings of This Morning—Grand Picnic—Orations and Amusements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—This morning the singers to the Sængerfest were treated to a grand picnic at Schuetzen Park, a delightful and romantic spot on the Belair road, and every way attractive and handsome. The procession moved from headquarters at 8 o'clock, and proceeded through Eutaw, Lexington, Charles, Baltimore, and Gay streets to the ground, where seven bands of music were present, and much enjoyment indulged in until 12 o'clock, when orations were delivered as follows. The first oration, by Mr. William Rapp, was in German:—

Oration of William Rapp.

Only with hesitancy do I undertake to address you, for I feel that my capacities are beneath the demands of the occasion. Receive my words with indulgence, for the task was imposed upon me, because an abler man whom our Baltimoreans had originally chosen for their speaker for this great festival, held in honor of German art and the German name, found himself not in the condition to address you here in German.

Some courage I take from the thought that this fourteenth day of July is a day of history, which may inspire and elevate to loftier ideas even a mind that merely feels, but understands not, the world-subduing power of song. This day eighty years ago that great fortress of despotism, that gloomy prison of human liberty, the Paris Bastile, sank into fragments and dust before the holy wrath of the awaking spirit of the time; and the dull groan of the tumbling stone that had formerly been struck only by the moaning sobs and sighs of the victims of despotism—it arose upon the pinions of poesy to change into the ever beautiful, ever touching accents of that immortal song, "The Marseillaise," the hymn of liberty, whose mighty chords are now echoed in the hearts of freemen—a proud testimony for the everlasting power of the genuine song of the people and of liberty, outliving even the most stubbornly resisting pressure of despotism.

But why draw upon the Romanic world at the occasion of a great and splendid Germanic and American, at the occasion of a genuine German singing festival? Or is not that proud hymn of liberty of the French an echo of the German chords of national and freedom hymns, like as the fall of the Bastile is only a response to the crushing blow which the German spirit of a Luther had dealt to the spiritual despotism of the mediæval times; which the Germanic spirit of a Hampden, a Cromwell, and a Milton had dealt to the absolute royalism of England; which the Germanic clearness of mind, public virtue, wisdom, and valor of a Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Hamilton had dealt to political servitude in America and in the whole world?

The German song especially—it has ever been the faithful companion, the "familiar spirit" of the German nation in her onward strife of civilization, in her proud greatness, in her blood struggle, in her lamentable fall and in her recent resurrection.

Even that great civilizer of Germany and France, Charlemagne, recognized the civilizing power of the folks' song, and cultivated it. How clear and cheerily rang then the notes of the "Minnesong" through the mediæval gloom of proud Germany! How did and does now its mellow strain glorify the tragic summit of House Hohenstaufen! But while the national pride of the German dwells upon the memories of the time of feudalism, chivalry and imperial splendor, so lovely colored by poesy and song with sympathetic feeling, the German's love of freedom dwells with so much more pride upon the memories of the master-singers and their melodies, which, though perchance less poetic, were for all that the more solid and sound, as they emanated from those German free towns, those bearers and preservers of German citizens' rights and independence in midst of the crumbling and falling of the ancient greatness of German nationality.

But where is the German heart—no matter to what religious creed it may adhere—that is not even at this day moved to its inmost fibres by Luther's song and air—

"A castle firm is our God!"

this lark's warble at the dawning morn of the new era? For Germany, it is true, it became a doleful note of woe, full of blood and tears; but even during the terrors of a thirty-years' war the German Gospel hymn was unto the sore hearts of the German nation a healing balm; and louder and prouder rang again the German air, when under Prince Eugene it struck terror into the Turkish ranks. A still further national chime it became, when the great Frederick with his hero grenadiers drove both the bloody Slave and the adventurous Frenchman from Germany's borders. And like "lyre and sword" rang the German song, when the whole nation arose against the Corsican tyrant. No pressure, no vile espoinage of an ungrateful Government could since then suppress the German song. Nay, only with more pride with higher power, will it resound near and far and everywhere, since a great German State and a great German statesman have undertaken to solve at last that sore question which the German song in vain put in eighteen hundred and thirteen and forty eight:—

"Where is the German's Fatherland?"

I mentioned Luther's German hymn. He sang it from his very heart in proud notes. This hymn—I found its twanging echo in the hymns of the Puritans; but this twanging echo—it was swelled into thundering chords of freedom and national liberation; for the German Reformation embodied in this classic German hymn—it was the soul and the mother of the American Revolution and Independence. It is not the least of the many merits of American liberty, inviting all civilized peoples to an equal participation, that it created in this new and free world a new homestead—a gigantic sphere of action for the German air. Like the Hellenic colonist, who took along with him his own household gods into the colony, so takes the German with him his folks' song, his art-ween anthem from his beloved home to his new hearth in America; and from the older abodes of civilization of this American East back into the virginary forests, the prairies and mines of the farthest West, resounds the German song.

No less does its noble course of victory pass into the Anglo-American heart. Every prejudice of birth, of political or religious creed—it recedes here before the magic power of German harmony. Amidst the thunder of cannon and the heavy groans of anvil, s Boston rendered homage to German music a few days ago. Due regard to this homage; yet lovelier and more elevating was the homage rendered to German music on last Sunday by our Baltimore, when the sweet, melodious voices of the fair and noble American ladies and the meritorious American gentlemen mixed freely with those of equally worthy German ladies and gentlemen in one rolling sea of harmonies, and reproduced a grand German composition, not with pomp and noise, but with the simplicity which alone is the proper ornament of such a work.

This harmonious union of equal forces of the two branches of the great Germanic stem—may it be a propitious sign for our common new home. May the Anglo-American and the German-American supply each other with their respective good qualities upon the basis of equal rights, like as the notes from American and German lips commingle into one grand, full harmony. May the North and the South of our beloved American home forget at last the ended feud, where both fought with equal valor, and unite with love and equal rights, as are here united in brotherly love the German singers of North and South. And may the friendly union between America and Germany, induced by the German immigration and the related genius of both nations, and established by an enlightened statesmanship, be as immortal as the German song in whose name you are here assembled.

Oration by R. C. Barry, Esq.

I stand to-day in the presence of representatives of most, if not all, the nationalities of the earth—the German element, however, largely predominant—and as an American, justly proud of my country, I hesitate not to proclaim that the people of no other nationality have done more, by fair dealing and manly self-reliance, by honest industry and wise frugality, by elevated sentiment and integrity of purpose, by wisdom in council, by the power and logic of the press, by fervor in the pulpit, by eloquence at the forum, by courage on the field and skill in navigation, by the cultivation of all the domestic virtues, by courteous bearing and refinement in social enjoyments, by marked ability and faithfulness in all positions of public trust and confidence, in all branches of mercantile and mechanical pursuits, and in all the various departments of art, of agriculture, of literature, and of science, by a reverential regard for the laws of the land, by an ardent love of republican institutions and of liberty regulated by law, to develop the resources, enlarge the boundaries, expand the sphere of useful and practical knowledge, and thus add to the renown, to the glory, and to the grandeur of this, the land of their adoption, than those who have emigrated hither from the German Fatherland.

This vast assemblage has come hither not only from every section of our common country, but representatives and delegates are here from across the "wide, wide sea," to join in the celebration of the Eleventh National Festival of the Northeastern Sængerbund. It has been drawn together to testify a devotion to music, and in the pursuit of rational, refined, and intellectual enjoyments; to wake a glad remembrance of the past, and with "Ein hoch dem Deutschen Leid," to cement more closely newly-formed friendships and old affections; to attune all hearts with one feeling and one accord until, aroused by the inspiring sentiments and animating tones of the music of old memories, swelling and gushing forth in dulcet and harmonious strains, in "soul-dissolving airs," it will transport us through the "gaps of centuries," along the "corridors of time," to those gladsome hours when the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," and all the reverent and symphonious glories of Handel's "Messiah" first broke upon the entranced ear of civilization; when the deep and heavy and grand touches of John Sebastian Bach made melodious music peal forth from the organ and the clavischord, and the swelling notes of his oratorios achieved for him a world-wide and a masterly reputation; when the splendid genius of Haydn, sustained by a strong religious faith, broke forth in glorious and everlasting praise of the living God, in his own sublime "Creation;" when, in the dim religious light of old cathedral aisles, were heard the solemn tones of the choristers as they chanted the "Miserere;" when, in tones "as gay as the fire-fly's light," merry music held high carnival at the "Marriage of Figaro;" when the ravishing notes and heart sentiments of that sweet song, "Within these Holy Walls," were heightened by all the symphonies of the "Magic Flute;" and, finally, when the melancholy surroundings and grandeur and sad sublimity of that matchless and magnificent "Requiem" blended and crowned at once with an *immortelle* of glory the creative genius and dying hours of Mozart. When consecrating his deeply religious spirit, his touching tenderness, and his love of the true, the pure, and the beautiful to the holy inspirations of music, Beethoven evermore inwrought the wifely grandeur of "Leonora" with the melodies of his "Fidelio." For with him music

"Became religion, and his heart ran o'er
With silent worship."

When the Fatherland rang with shouts of joyous admiration and ineffable emotions thrilled the hearts of its people, as music, itself ravished with delight, encircled with immortal love the fame of Carl Maria Von Weber, as his wildly grand genius poured out its soul in the tender, romantic, impassioned strains, the grand choral harmonies and soul entrancing orchestral effects of *Der Freischutz*; when with a joy fresh as the breeze of morn we gaze on the splendor of the setting sun as, folding around him the golden "drapery of his couch," he gently sinks to rest when the songs of the stars are heard on the threshold of night, so leaped the heart with new created joy as the stirring melodies, splendid music and grand dramatic effect of Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable, Les Huguenots*, and *Le Prophete* burst on the eye and ear of the musical world; when, soaring like the morn, the luminous genius of Schubert shed the soul-stirring rapture of its melody on all around, until he became the embodiment and illustration of the beautiful in music and in song; when in the early morn of his genius, ere yet his sun had reached its meridian height, the spirit of Mendelssohn swept through the ambient fields of air, amid the anthems of the blest, to lay, as did Elijah, of whom he so sweetly sung in heaven-inspired raptures, his crown of glory at his Redeemer's feet; when the music of Flotow rolled out sparkling, leaping, madly dashing, then gently flowing as a rill, whose waters, dancing in the sun and kissing its beams, are lost in some mazy labyrinth, where

"Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves;
By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep,"

and entwine with murmuring melodies chaplets of wild flowers to grace the beautiful brow of "Martha."

Our country, yet in the day-break of its youth and greatness, has not in the busy and eventful hours of the past been able to form for itself, if I may so term it, an American school of music. The efforts of the national Sængerbunds, reaching into every hamlet, village, town and city of the land, aided, fostered, and encouraged by many of our musical celebrities and devotees of music, the general introduction and teaching of vocal as well as instrumental music in our public schools, in most of our universities, seminaries and academies of learning, as in Germany—in fact, its almost universal culture amongst us by all grades and classes of society; the founding and endowment of schools and academies of music by men of wealth and refined culture and tastes; the offering of rewards and prizes for musical compositions—must and does necessarily encourage a spirit of emulation in and greatly tend to raise and improve the standard of music among our people, until, let us hope, at some distant day some musical genius rising in the land, inspired by the passion of true glory, shall dedicate a grand and stately composition—"Das Letzte Lied Dem Neuen Vaterland"—to the National Sængerbunds, as a slight acknowledgment of the immense debt we owe our fellow-citizens of German birth and extraction for the introduction, nationalizing, and, if I may so phrase it, naturalizing of the divine art of music amongst us. My countrymen, we must then be up and doing, and strive by our national productions to win and add another to our many triumphs in the fields of art and science, and then, as now, wear with all becoming modesty and grace the laurel wreath of victory.

We look forward, too, with ineffable delight to the recurrence of your anniversaries, as they exhibit not only the progress made in vocal and instrumental music, the introduction to public favor of new composers, the concord and harmony that reign among all your people and societies, thus typifying as it were the spirit of music itself, but in the enjoyment afforded all classes of people, in educating the public ear to the melody of sweet sounds, the grandeur of music, and convincing them of its refining influence; for music is the solace and the exaltation of the soul when pressed with cares. It incites and warms the heart to kindly and to generous deeds. It animates and exalts the mind to the sublime creation of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." It nerves the warrior's frame to deeds of high emprize. It is the day-star and birthright of love—it is its breath and its very existence. It is the consoler of human woes and the charm that disarms the malice of envy and the rage of passion. It enhances our every pleasure, and

"There is a joy
For all God's creatures in it."

It is the spirit of civilization and the handmaid of religion. It is an emanation of Heaven itself, breathing into and beautifying all nature, animate and inanimate. It is coexistant with creation, for when God had finished "the great globe, yea, and all which we inherit," the seraphic choir and all the hosts of heaven exultant rang

"With acclamation, and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps that tuned angelic harmonies."

It is a never-ending hymn of gratitude. We catch its melodious tones in the soft sighing of the winds, in the gentle murmurings of the rills, in the gliding of the waters, in the roar of old ocean's waves as they break and die along the shore. It ascendeth from the valleys, reverberates among the everlasting hills, and is throned in sublimity when the storm-clouds circle the mountain tops and the deep diapason of the thunder swells and rolls above them. It is instinct with life in the animal creation, and the birds of the air, with rarest minstrelsy, chant and carol their hymns and roundelays of praise as day and night revolve. The morning stars, as in the olden time, still sing together their songs of glory as the herald of the morn relieves them of their vigils, and the rising sun still causes tones of music to issue when, riding on the winged hours, he flecks with golden flood the temple of Serapis at Thebes and sheds his orient beams on Memnon's statue of old renown. Heaven itself forever sings with jubilant tones, and loud hosannas fill the blessed regions; and when that hour shall come when the music of our hearts shall cease to beat, may we realize in all unmeasured beatitude what blind old Milton saw with the inward light of faith and caught in tones seraphic—the angels crowned with amaranthine wreaths inwove with gold, and with golden harps, harps ever tuned melodious,

"That glittering by their side.
Like quivers hung,"

as they crowded the diamond porticoes and moved along the pavement bright that like a sea of jasper shone, impurpled with celestial roses, smiling, and shouting in ceaseless canticles of praise and thanksgiving, "Glory, glory to the Lord of Hosts, glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will to men." And in conclusion, let us invoke the Lord of Hosts, who is Himself the essence, the divinity, the creator, and the incarnation of concord and harmony, to shed all the blessings of peace and of fraternal concord and harmony upon this our beloved land.

The assemblage afterwards enjoyed themselves by participating in singing, dancing, ten-pin rolling, and various other enjoyments until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour fixed for the awarding of prizes to the successful societies to the concert of Monday night, by C. Ax, Esq., honorary president.

[The proceedings of yesterday will be found on our third page.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

DEMOCRACY.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION.

The Gathering of the "Unterrified" at Harrisburg—Preliminaries of the Contest—The "Instructed" and the "Uninstructed."

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, July 13.

The great State of Pennsylvania is great in many things, but there are a few things in which she is anything but great. She is unfortunate in having for a capital a miserably forlorn and broken-down settlement which is about the flattest, stalest, and most unprofitable place to be found within her borders, when her law-makers are not in session, and when they are in session—the less that is said about it the better. About on a par with the town itself is the collection of ungainly and antiquated structures which shelter her legislative and executive functionaries.

The most prominent of these ungainly and antiquated structures has been, since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the most dreary and uninviting of the whole collection. But to-day the chairs, which last winter served as seats for about the most unconscionable set of rascals that were ever gathered together under one roof, were dragged from the lobbies and corridors, and placed in amphitheatrical rows in the hall of the House of Representatives, and to-morrow the representatives of the Democracy of the State will install themselves therein and go through the ceremony of setting up a State ticket.

On Monday the faces of the hotel proprietors began to be gladdened by the arrival of the vanguard of the invaders upon their summer desolation. It was not until this morning, however, that the unterrified put in an appearance in force. About 5 o'clock the people of Harrisburg were startled for the first time since Sam Josephs hurled his last lemon-peel at the head of a fellow-legislator and Elisha W. Davis made his last tilt against the guerillas. At that hour the Great Western Band, attired as gorgeously as Offenbach's Swiss admiral, marched up the principal street, dispensing Offenbach's strains, and straggling after them came the drowsy and dusty members of the Cass Club and the Young Men's Jackson Democratic Club of Pittsburg, their stomachs full of emptiness and their souls full of enthusiasm for "General" George W. Cass.

A few minutes later, an enterprising foreigner appeared in front of the Court House with a wheelbarrow load of sticks, tumblers, and boxes, and sluggishly went about the task of setting up a peanut and raspberryade stand.

Then there was a lull upon the streets until about a quarter before 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when there was another invasion. About seventy-five young men, sporting white cotton gloves, white duck vests, and white silk hats, alighted from the cars of the Reading Railroad Company, each one bearing on the lapel of his coat a silk badge, with this inscription:—"Asa Packer Association of Philadelphia." And, impressed with the fear that some wayfaring men, even if they were fools into the bargain, might not be able to decipher the legend as they ran, each had thrust into his hat-band a slip of white paper, with the imprint, in big capitals, of "Asa Packer Club." Accompanying them was another collection of Philadelphia Democracy, lacking all the aristocratic tokens, and labelled simply "Cass Club of Philadelphia." A full brass band, in brigadier-general attire, accompanied each club, and marched through the streets at its head, through a drizzling rain, until it was halted in front of one of the hotels.

The vender of peanuts and raspberryade groaned, outwardly as well as inwardly, because of the rain; and so did the aristocratic youths whose enthusiasm for Packer sustained as much of a dampening as did their nobby white hats. By three o'clock, however, the drizzle had drizzled itself out, the sun had redoubled his energy, and peanuts and Packer were simultaneously on the rise.

Then, about four o'clock, arrived the Asa Packer Club of Lehigh Valley, escorted and outshone by the youths in ruffled white hats. It is said that Judge Packer himself, albeit in his sixty-fourth year, shelters his venerable head in one of these immaculate tiles; and it is supposed that the seventy-five young men from Philadelphia were inspired to make their wholesale investment as a partial venting of their ardor in his support. But, strange as it may appear, not one of the Lehigh Valley boys had followed the fashion set by their leader, who lives in their very midst.

For the sake of displaying their ambitious head rigs to the best advantage, the Packerites took to the middle of the street. As a token of respect to the characteristic and undisguised modesty of their leader, the Hancock Club of Reading, whose arrival was simultaneous with the one just noted, marched along the sidewalk. They were full thirty strong, and their foremost man carried a huge transparency, bearing this inscription:—"Ohio has her Rosecrans—Give Pennsylvania her Hancock." The circumstance that this banner had to be lowered about once a minute to avoid a collision with an awning, was regarded by some of the spectators as an ominous one.

The ostentatious arrivals of the day were wound up with the advent, about 8 o'clock in the evening, of the Americus Club of Philadelphia, arrayed, like the Packer youths, in paraphernalia of white.

Meanwhile the delegates to the convention itself, one hundred and thirty-three in number, were pouring into the city from all quarters, and also came a large unorganized crowd of outside manipulators, to assist those bearing regular credentials in the task of discriminating between the true men and the false, in the making up of the ticket. General George W. Cass, accompanied by his son and Mr. John N. Hutchinson, a son-in-law, had arrived early on the ground, established themselves at Bolton's, and entered seriously upon the task of inspecting the list of "instructed" and "uninstructed." Judge Packer remained at home, meditating upon the vanity of earthly hopes and white chapeaux. But in his place, and as his direct personal representative, was Judge Broadhead, of Carbon county, who established his headquarters at the Jones House, and Bolton's as well. General McCandless was on hand in person, and as his case looked rather desperate, he made his headquarters in the field; while the Hancock men, their leader being on an inspection tour in the wilds of the Northwest, exhibited signs of utter demoralization, as they discussed the probable truth or falsity of the rumor that the Hon. Samuel J. Randall carried in his side pocket a note bearing Hancock's signature, and declaring that under no circumstances would he consent to run, except in pursuit of a bloodthirsty redskin.

The Hon. S. J. R., who was among the first to come, took a room at the Jones House. So, also, did William McMullin, John P. Ahern, S. Josephs, and A. Fletcher; this worthy quartette having first been allotted two rooms at Bolton's, from which establishment they speedily betook themselves, in order, doubtless, that they might sleep four in a bed. Among the other shining lights from Philadelphia were numbered Dr. Henry R. Linderman, ex-Mayor Richard Vaux, General William A. Leach, Albert Scofield, C. W. Carrigan, Charles M. Hurley, Samuel Carson, and Folyard Degan, in addition to the regular delegates, the list of which includes the names of Alderman Francis Devitt, Albert Lawrence, Lewis C. Cassidy, Thomas A. McDevitt, Alexander J. Dimond, Robert S. Lister, and Alderman William McMullin, already noted.

When all these arrivals are taken into the account, your readers may well imagine that the hotels were about full, and will doubtless pardon the slight touch of profanity in which one of the Pittsburg Cassmen indulged when he intimated, in my hearing, that he would prefer going to a very warm place to sleeping "thirteen in a room." Yet, although Philadelphia has been relieved for a day or two of some of her most notorious characters, a few of whom have brought with them credentials as delegates, the signs are that the convention which assembles to-morrow will be made up of better, stronger, and more respectable material than has entered into the composition of any which have been held since the days before the war. "Reform" goes hand-in-hand with "Retrenchment" at the head of our Democratic organs just now; and more than once during the day I have heard delegates and others assert that such of the rough-and-ready element of the party as has crept into the list of members will be shown no deference to-morrow. The "b'hoys" from the Fourth ward and elsewhere have been notified to take back seats and behave themselves. Time will show whether they are inclined to obey or defy the injunction.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

The Loan market to-day is less active and the supply is more than equal to the demand, at least on the open market. The banks are not discounting to any extent, which throws all these transactions on the street, where usurious terms are exacted without fear or scruple. The New York market has completely recovered from the stringency of the past three weeks, and rates for loans are now lower than in our own market, which is a most unusual occurrence. It is quite possible that a large amount of Philadelphia capital which was shipped to New York during the reign of high rates will now return for employment here, and this will have a tendency to restore the market to its normal state of ease. The purchase of bonds to the amount of $11,000,000 for the balance of the current month will also afford relief.

Call loans are rated at 6@8 per cent., and discounts at 8@10 per cent. for best paper.

The Gold sales to-day are very light, and prices are weak. The market opened at 137½, and at noon is quoted at 137.

Government bonds are held at an advance on last quotations, but the transactions here are small.

State loans were not offered to any extent, and prices were very firm.

City loans were stronger, and selling at 100¼ for the new and 95 for the old issues. Lehigh Gold Loan was strong at 96.

Reading Railroad was rather weak at 47. Pennsylvania at 56⅝. There was more activity in Philadelphia and Erie, which sold at 31⅛, b. o. Lehigh Valley changed hands at 56, and Camden and Amboy at 131. 53⅜ was bid for Minehill; 49½ for Northern Central; and 37½ for Catawissa preferred.

There was nothing doing in Canal stocks, and prices were steady. 20½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 36¼ for Lehigh Navigation.

In Bank shares the only sales were of North America at 233.

Coal and Passenger Railway shares are quiet, but prices are without change from former quotations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400	City 6s, Old	95	100 sh	Penna R.	30d. 57
$2400	do. New	3.100⅛	100	do	s30. 56⅞
$4000	do. New	3.100⅛	10	do	57
$1000	do. Old	94¾	100	do	s30. 56⅞
$9000	Leh V n bs.	rg. 94	5	do	57
$2500	Pa 6s, 2 se	105	10	do	57
10 sh	Bk N Am	233	353	do	3. 56⅞
28 sh	Cam & Am.	c. 131	200	do	b30. 57
16 sh	Leh Val R	56⅛	26	do	56⅞
13	do	56¾	100	do	b30. 57
200 sh	Read R	3. 47	100	do	s30 a'5. 56⅞
300 sh	Ph & E R.	c. lots	15	do	3. 56⅝
		31⅛	200	do	s60. 56¾
8 sh	Penna R.	19th 57	100	do	b30. 57
13	do.	Saturday. 57			

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending July 10, 1869.....$15,772·01
Previous in 1869.....208,616·69

Total in 1869.....$224,388·70
To same period in 1868.....197,980·11

Increase in 1869.....$26,408·59

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	137¾	11·46	A. M.	137¾
11·00	"	137⅛	11·46	"	137
11·25	"	137⅛	11·50	"	137⅛
11·45	"	137	12·01	"	137

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅝@121; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123¾; do., 1864, 121⅞@122⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 122@122¼; do., July, 1865, 120⅝@120⅞; do., 1867, 120⅝@120⅞; do., 1868, 120⅝@120⅞; 10-40s, 110⅜@110¾. Pacifics, 107⅛@107¾. Gold, 137⅛.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120@120⅜; do. 1862, 123@123⅜; do. 1864, 121@121⅛; do. 1865, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1865, new, 119¾@120¾; do. 1867, new, 120@120¼; do. 1868, 119¾@120¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅛@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 136⅞@137⅛; Silver, 130@132.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

"The money market to-day worked with great ease up to half-past 2 o'clock, with seven per cent. as the prevailing rate on call and exceptions at six per cent. in some rare instances on Government collaterals. At the hour specified there was a sudden renewal of the money-dealing operations on the sidewalk in front of the Stock Exchange so common in the late stringency, and gold interest was bid for large amounts. The demand seemed so artificial that it did not create any serious apprehension, although the bidding at one time was active enough to have led to extra legal rates had not the fear of the District Attorney and Grand Jury restrained them. It was said among other things that the Secretary of the Treasury had changed his mind about buying bonds to-morrow, because the price had been run up on him so much. In connection with the free sales of stock the movement was generally regarded as in the bear interest.

"Foreign exchange was firm but inactive at the quotations—109⅝@110 for good to prime bankers' sixty day sterling, and 110⅛@110⅜ for sight bills.

"Government bonds were very strong at the opening, the '62s advancing to 124 and the '67s to 120⅜. These prices were not sustained in later transactions, and the whole market yielded with the unsettled price for gold, as well as through disappointment at the London quotation, which came at the highest 82, and closed at 81⅞. Under the advice of brokers there was a good deal of realization on the issues which experienced the advance arising out of Secretary Boutwell's programme of purchasing an extra nine millions of bonds during the month in addition to his regular purchases for the sinking fund, and a division of the investment demand to the ten forties and currency bonds, which, in turn, showed better quotations.

"Gold was firm at the opening in consequence of the engagement of nearly half a million dollars for the Silesia, which sailed to-day, and the price was run up to 137⅞, the movement being aided by the London quotation for our bonds, which is such as to prohibit further exports, if not lead to their being sent this way on speculative account. The advance brought out sellers, and the price was hammered back a full one per cent., after which there was a reaction and a quiet market at the close."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.—There is but little movement in Provisions. Mess Pork is held at $33·25, and Beef Hams at $31@32 per barrel. Hams in pickle sell at 18½c., Shoulders in salt at 13½c., and Lard at 19½@19¾c.

There is a strong home consumtive demand for Flour at yesterday's quotations, but the shippers are not operating at present prices. About 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5@5·50 per barrel; extras at $5·50@5·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·75; Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana do. do. at $7@8; and fancy lots at $9@10·50. Rye Flour sells slowly at $6·12½@6·25. Corn Meal is held at an advance, but without sales.

There is less demand for Wheat, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 4000 bushels old and new red at $1·45@1·50 per bushel, the latter figure for superior; 500 bushels amber at $1·60, and 2600 bushels red on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1·40. Corn is quiet at the advance recorded yesterday, with sales of 6000 bushels at $1·15 for yellow, and $1·09@1·12 for Western mixed. Oats are steady at 80c. for Western, with sales of 3-4000 bushels at this figure.

Whisky.—The demand is limited. Small sales at 98c.@$1 05, tax paid.

SECOND EDITION

THE GOVERNORSHIP

Assembling of the Democratic Clans this Morning in State Convention—The Prospects of Cass and Packer—The Stock of the Former Rising—McMullin Rising to the Surface—The First Squabble.

Colonel William Hopkins Chosen Temporary Chairman—Buckalew is Wanted for Permanent President—Philadelphians in the Foreground.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Democratic State Convention—Assembling of the Delegates—The Politicians Engineering for Their Favorites—New Candidates Appearing.

[FIRST SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, July 14.—The friends of Cass went into the convention this morning with their hopes high, a corresponding depression being manifest on the part of the Packer men. The current of rumor was that Cass would develop at the outset such formidable strength that it would be necessary for the Packer men to go over to Hancock early, as the only hope of defeating Cass.

The Supreme Court Judgeship.

With regard to the Judgeship, a new and formidable candidate appeared this morning in the person of Rasselas Brown, of Warren county, who has been on the Bench and ran for Congress last year. He is a prominent lawyer, and will be earnestly pressed by the delegates from the Northwest, in case the candidate for Governor is taken from the East. If the Governor comes from the West, Judge William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, appears as a strong candidate. He is a son of ex-Governor Porter, by whom he was appointed Sheriff of Philadelphia in 1838. He has been on the Supreme Bench by appointment, and about ten years ago was a candidate against Judge Read.

The Convention Called to Order.

The convention was called to order at half-past 10 o'clock by William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Hall of the House of Representatives was filled, but not uncomfortably crowded.

Notable Men on the Floor.

Among the notable men on the floor were Alderman McMullin, ex-Senator Buckalew, and Brick Pomeroy.

A Sensation.

The calling of the roll occupied some time. Before it was finished a sensation was created by the appearance of a Hancock transparency. The Chair ordered it out, and Alderman McMullin started to execute the order, when Packer and Cass banners were noticed by the chairman, and the order was revoked. The transparency was then carried forward amid a wild outburst of applause. McMullin was flying about the floor all the time, making the most noise.

No More Noise Wanted.

The Chair noticed applause in the lobby and rebuked it, saying there had been enough rowdyism in the Democratic conventions lately, and no more is wanted.

Run a Gauntlet.

As a commentary on this, Frank Hughes, of Schuylkill county, stated that the arrangements were the worst he had ever seen, as he had to run a gauntlet of pickpockets to get into the convention.

Temporary Chairman.

Colonel William Hopkins, of Washington county, was then elected temporary President, Wallace retiring with a speech laying down the doctrine of principles, not men, as the grand Democratic doctrine.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

An Old-fashioned Squabble.

HARRISBURG, July 14.—When the temporary chairman had been selected, a grand old-fashioned Democratic squabble ensued upon the question of settling contested seats. This subject was finally disposed of by referring the Philadelphia contests to the Philadelphia delegation, and the State contests to a committee of seven appointed by the Chair. Committees of one for each Senator were then named by the delegates from the Senatorial districts, one on permanent organization, and another on resolutions, to whom all resolutions were ordered to be referred without debate.

McMullin on the Surface.

Some one demanded a short recess to permit the delegates to confer, which was voted down, Alderman McMullin shouting, "Don't let 'em out."

Philadelphians Honored.

The Philadelphia members of the Committee on Organization were—Alderman William McMullin, A. Lawrence, John H. Platt, and Stewart Fields.

On Resolutions—Alexander J. Dimond, Wm. H. Sutton, Lewis C. Cassidy, and Thomas Dela-Houte.

Hastings Would be Jovial.

John Hastings, of Jefferson county, created some amusement pending these proceedings, by moving that the convention proceed to appoint some pasters and folders, referring to the action of the last Legislature.

Those Everlasting Pickpockets.

Mr. Hughes, of Schuylkill, who has been compelled to run the gauntlet of pickpockets and consumed half an hour in getting into the hall, again called attention to the fact, and urged that something be done to clear them out.

The Committees.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 14.—When the appointment of a temporary chairman had been made, considerable debate sprung up on the appointment of a Committee on Contested Election Cases. This debate was finally brought to a close by the convention voting that the Chair should appoint a committee of seven, to whom all cases should be referred.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

The usual standing committees were appointed, and the convention then adjourned to meet again at 2 P. M.

An Exciting Time Expected.

The convention promises to be the most exciting and interesting of any ever held in the State of Pennsylvania. The prominent candidates are two millionaires and two noted Union Generals. To conjecture which one of the four has the inside track is impossible. Everything remains a profound mystery to the most knowing, and all appear confident.

Unsatisfactory Caucuses.

The crowd is about the largest ever at a political convention in this city. One or two caucuses were held last night, but with no satisfactory result.

The Wavering.

The uninstructed delegates appear to be disunited, and may all go for a new man.

Buckalew.

Ex-U. S. Senator Buckalew will probably be elected permanent President.

Characteristic Vaux.

While awaiting the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, ex-Mayor Richard Vaux was invited, by resolution, to address the convention. Richard, however, failed to put in an appearance.

The Permanent Chairmanship.

It is understood that the Committee on Organization has fixed on ex-Senator Buckalew, who is for Packer, as permanent chairman, although the Cass men still claim that they have a majority of delegates.

Buckalew Out Two Hundred Dollars.

Buckalew had his pocket picked of $200 while making his way into the convention this morning.

[THIRD SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

Buckalew Permanent Chairman.

HARRISBURG, July 14.—Upon the reassembling of the delegates at 2 P. M., the Hon Charles R. Buckalew was elected permanent chairman.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Sængerfest—The Judges of the Prize Singing in Session—The Decision Leaks Out—Who Receive the Grand Prizes.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The judges of the prize singing of the Sængerfest were in session until after one o'clock last night. Their award has not yet been made public, but it has leaked out that the prizes to the first class have been given—the first to the Deutscher Liederkranz, of New York, seventy-four singers, who sang "How Came Love," and the second prize to the Junger Maennerchor, of Philadelphia, sixty-two singers, who sang "The March of Wintnight."

The prizes to the second class were awarded—the first to the Quartette Club of Hoboken, thirty-one singers, who sang "The Poet's Grave on the Banks of the Rhine," and the second to the Sængerbund of Washington, D. C., thirty-four singers, who sang "Greeting to Spring." The prizes to each class are the same, the first being grand pianos, Knabe's manufacture, valued at $1500 each, and the second prizes grand pianos of Gaehle's manufacture, valued at $800 each. The excitement and rejoicing of the successful societies are very great. The award of the judges, especially to the first class, is universally satisfactory.

Another Procession.

A procession of all the singer societies and many visitors, over a mile in length, with banners, flags, and bands of music, is now marching through Baltimore street on their way to Schuetzen Park, where an address will be made in English by Hon. R. C. Barry, and in German by Dr. Rapp, of the Baltimore Wecker. The day is sultry, but a fine breeze prevails.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Suicide in Boston—Swift's College Commencement.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14.—Samuel R. Lindsay, a merchant of this city, committed suicide by poisoning himself, at No. 15 Ashland street, this morning.

The graduating exercises of Swift's College took place this morning. The oration was by W. E. Gibbs, of Newark, N. J., on "Culture and Common Sense."

Violating the Revenue Laws.

Joseph J. Bates, convicted in the United States District Court of manufacturing stills without paying the tax required by law, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $1000. Bates made and sold stills for illicit distilling, and then informed on the distillers, thus making money both ways.

FROM THE STATE.

Highway Robbery.

MCCONNELLSBURG, July 14.—George C. Scott, a prominent citizen of this community, while passing along the turnpike in a two-horse buggy, about four miles west of this place, yesterday evening, was attacked by highwaymen and robbed of a valuable gold watch, money, etc. The thieves threw the buggy down the mountain side and made their esc

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SOME WORDS WITH DR. CHAPIN.

From the N. Y. World.

The Reverend Dr. Chapin is one of the best known, in the sense of being most widely known, of our spiritual pastors and masters. On Sunday he bade his flock to behave themselves for the few months for which they would be derived of his guidance, philosophy, and friendship, shut up his church, pocketed the key, and has doubtless by new attained the fresh fields and pastures new of his yearly vacation. But no solitude is inaccessible to the *World*, and now we send after Doctor Chapin a few words for his painful meditation before he returns to the care of his wandering sheep.

Doctor Chapin had the distinction of being one of two clergymen, and we believe the one professedly Christian clergyman, who went to the reception given to Daniel E. Sickles. The reporters told us that he shook hands with Sickles, that he ate and drank with Sickles, and otherwise publicly proclaimed his willingness to be accepted as the equal and friend of a person whom we are almost tired of characterizing, but whom truth and such people as Doctor Chapin compel us to continue characterizing, as a thief, a pander, and a murderer.

If Doctor Chapin, in his private character, chooses to consort with Sickles, in *his* private character, which the *World* has done its best to make public, we could make no objection, provided he did it with such precautions of secrecy as would save the shocking of the public sense of decency. But he has taken Sickles to his arms in the most public, shameless, and disgusting way, and has taken him, not as to the arms of the individual Chapin, but as to the arms of a minister of the Gospel. The sole significance of Doctor Chapin's attendance at the Sickles reception was that it sought to degrade religion into the procuress of a procurer, and give the sanctions of Christianity to the apotheosis of a thief.

That a layman, debauched by political interest, or hurried away by political excitement, should be willing to condone private baseness in consideration of political perfidy, is a lamentable, but still, in some ways, an accountable thing. We cannot believe that even a layman who objects very seriously to breakages of the sixth, seventh, and eighth commandments can bring himself to pay public honor to a man whose chief notoriety has been won by murder, adultery, and theft. But although such a layman must be influenced either by sympathy with the object of his "respect, esteem, and friendship," or by fear of him, and must be, therefore, either a scoundrel or a coward, his offense is venial indeed compared to that of a clergyman who does the same thing. That in the secular is but a dirty action which in the sacred is flat blasphemy. It is the business of the clergyman to point out, by precept and by example, the difference between good and evil, as displayed in actions and as incarnated in men. As it is his duty to recognize and honor virtue, it is his correlative duty to denounce and abhor vice. He makes no war upon flesh and blood, but upon principalities, upon powers, upon spiritual wickedness in high places. What kind of fight can a teacher of morals make who comes to enforce their duties to his flock with lips which have just bandied compliments with the incarnate quintessence of spiritual wickedness in high places, and with fingers which have been polluted by the embrace of a felon. Obviously, the words of such a man are worthless. He cannot hate vice after he has endured, pitied, and embraced it. He cannot denounce any sort of crime, with any chance of being listened to, after he has joined in doing honor to a wretch who is black with every sort of crime.

Doctor Chapin, we believe, has, to his own satisfaction, abolished hell. His substitute for it is the penalty which he conceives a sinner pays in this life for his sins. He ought at least, if there is to be no future compensation for the inequalities of this life, to do his part towards making the burden of a saint light and the yoke of a sinner heavy. We never heard of him getting up "receptions" to struggling virtue. We have seen him doing honor to prosperous vice. It is now a piece of brazen impudence in him to pretend to speak, as one having authority, concerning the conduct of any man or any set of men.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION—NOT YET OUT OF THE WOODS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The results of the late Virginia election are so very extraordinary as to create the suspicion of a bold political game not yet disclosed. The successful conservative candidate for Governor, G. C. Walker, is a Northern man, and was put in the field by the moderate Republicans against Wells, the ultra radical, test oath, and Rebel disfranchising candidate. Otherwise the two men and the two parties occupied substantially the same ground—for the constitution, adopted by a radical State convention; for negro political equality, including several negro conservatives elected to the Legislature, and for the fifteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution establishing universal negro suffrage, with the power to Congress to enforce it in every State.

Now the question arises, have these negro equality doctrines, these radical changes from the Democratic creed of negro inferiority and subordination, been honestly accepted by the Virginia Democracy in their support of the Walker ticket and the moderate Republican faction in this Virginia election? If so, the conversion of these Virginia Democrats to the new dispensation is only second as a miracle to the miraculous conversion of St. Paul on his way to Damascus. The Virginia Democratic politicians are of the old Southern State sovereignty school, and to the last gasp were thoroughly devoted to the late Southern Confederacy. From the declaration of their leaders, they accepted the Walker ticket and the Walker platform in this late canvass as a choice of evils. The great concessions to the negroes involved were accepted in order to carry the election and to secure possession of the State.

Now having, by this masterly flank movement, secured the Governor and the Legislature, with two-thirds of the State delegation to the lower house of Congress, the next step in the programme became exceedingly important and somewhat doubtful withal. As far as we know, a majority of the Legislature thus elected is made up of the old dyed-in-the-wool, inflexible anti-negro Democratic elements of the State. Will they ratify the fifteenth amendment? Will they proclaim the ratification of the new State Constitution? Will they admit or reject the negro conservatives elected to the new Legislature? If they do all these things in behalf of the equal rights of the black race, they will inaugurate this new dispensation of negro political equality as the future programme of the Democratic party, beginning with Virginia. Let Virginia lead the way, and the Southern Democratic party, which on the negro question was the Southern Rebellion, will follow Virginia in all the other Southern States; and then the Northern Democracy, to recover the Southern balance of power, will be compelled to go the same way.

We have something of a leaning in this direction in the nomination of General Rosecrans as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, although the Ohio Democracy swear they will never consent to this fifteenth negro amendment, never. They are far behind the Virginia Democracy, then, unless the Virginians may be considered as playing a double game. If they could fight off this new State constitution by legislative strategy till 1870, when a new Congress is to be elected, they might hope, with the new Congress, for a great change to their advantage in that department of the General Government. Now the Virginians may do this. They have only to make their work distasteful to Congress in order to have it rejected, and thus they may go on till 1870 in the hope that then there may be a Democratic majority in Congress which will make everything right. It is only upon such theory that we can account for the astonishing concessions of negro equality by the Virginia Democrats in their late election. Upon its face they have gained a great victory, but what it means has still to be revealed. There is a mystery about it, and we fear there is mischief in it to all concerned.

THE EMPEROR'S NEW PROGRAMME.

From the N. Y. World.

The Emperor Napoleon's promised reforms have come in the shape of a message which is itself a reform, yet which may very well defeat altogether the reforms it proposes. If this sentence has a slightly enigmatical sound, that is no fault of ours. Enigmas are the delight of the imperial mind, and they may fitly be used in describing its work.

But our enigma is only in appearance an enigma. Instead of establishing by an imperial decree a new order of things in the relations between the ministry of the French crown and the representatives of the French people, the Emperor has thrown upon the latter the responsibility of establishing that new order themselves. He recently caused M. Rouher to submit to the Legislative Body a programme which, if it be adopted by that body, will practically amount to making the ministerial tenure of office dependent in France, as it is in England—though clearly not to the same extent as in England—upon the will of the Legislative Body. Whether the actual majority of the French Legislative Body will be favorably inclined to such a magnifying of their functions, and, with their functions, of their responsibility, may, however, be doubted. It is a general rule of history that legislative bodies are disposed to enlarge their own power. But it is one of the general rules which are illustrated by notable exceptions; and no one can have carefully considered the actual state of things in France, it seems to us, without convincing himself that the French Legislature of the day may very well prove to be one of these same exceptions. A very large proportion of the members of the working majority in that body are men who have avowedly little faith in parliamentary government. Many of them are well aware that, in such a revival of real political life in France as must follow the delivering over of questions of the public finance to free discussion and to effective decision by the Legislative Body, their own chances of retaining their places in public life would be small indeed. Some of them probably will doubt the sincerity of the Emperor's desire for the adoption of this new system, and, on that account, will oppose it; while others, and, we suspect, a still larger number, will do the same thing for precisely the opposite reason, and because they fear to see the Emperor commit himself frankly to a genuine and progressive liberal policy.

The fact that this new programme is laid before the Legislature and the empire by M. Rouher, and that no changes have yet taken place in the French Cabinet, pretty plainly indicates that the Minister of State, at least, by no means regards its adoption as a foregone conclusion. It is not easy to believe that M. Rouher can be seriously expected by the Emperor, even if he were for his own part disposed, to carry on the Government of France under conditions such as would be made for him by the establishment of a genuine ministerial responsibility.

The presentation of the programme, however, and the discussions to which it must lead, both in the Legislature and in the press, will undoubtedly evoke the true political feelings and wishes of the French people as they have not for years been evoked. This, at least, should be a real and an unmixed good, if any good in human affairs ever can be unmixed; and the 12th of July, 1869, bids fair to be chronicled in the French history of our times as one of its most significant, interesting and decisive days.

GENERAL HANCOCK AND HIS "EXILE."

From the N. Y. Times.

Not long ago, when, upon the reduction and reorganization of the army, new assignments were made in commands, the Democratic papers raised a great outcry that General Hancock had been "exiled" by the new administration; and, accordingly, we were all called upon to indulge our indignation against a "petty malignity," as it was called, which, fearing future rivalry, had "induced President Grant to banish his subordinate to a distant region, far from the natural reach or political preferment." We were all accordingly heating up our indignation, as per request, when, just short of the boiling point, it occurred to us to inquire "to *what* region" was General Hancock thus "malignantly exiled" — for "exile" was the word. Was it altogether out of the country, or was his but a metaphorical "exile" to some point within the country; and, in the latter case, was it to Alaska, or to Arizona, or to the Dry Tortugas? To none of these, as it soon appeared. Our sympathy had been demanded for Hancock, and our execration for the "malignant" Grant, because the former was sent to—*St. Paul, Minnesota!*

Yes, that is the place, the desolate, unhealthy, uninhabited region, whereto this unfortunate officer was "banished" by a "jealous administration." But their cruelty and machinations were, it seems, unavailing, for, so far from his being "out of reach of political preferment," the Pennsylvania politicians are all after Hancock to nominate him as Governor of Pennsylvania. Upon the whole, therefore, we are not moved to much indignation by the supposed obscurity and hopelessness of the banishment to Minnesota.

And the joke of the thing is that General Hancock is said to be reluctant to accept the nomination. The exile of St. Paul absolutely clings to his "exile," and finds banishment to be a pretty good thing. He not only does not feel indignant, does not bemoan his lot as the *World* did, but actually, if we may believe report, prefers it to being Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, not to speak of the stepping-stone to the next Presidency! The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that, from conversations with members of the General's staff, it has been led to believe that he will decline the proposed nomination if offered. Not that he doubts the chance of his election, or would hesitate to "make the sacrifice asked of him," but that he thinks other candidates are plenty, while he can be "left to the great duties of his profession and his present place." So says the *Pioneer;* whereupon we inquire of ourselves what sort of an "exile" and an "oblivion" can that be whose duties are not only very important, but so agreeable that to exchange them for those of Governor of Pennsylvania would be a "sacrifice?" We are forced to conclude that, despite the late Democratic lamentations over General Hancock's untimely fate, he can manage, with his fine *physique* and robust health and comfortable Major-General's income to support even the exile to St. Paul, considering that the climate there is the most equable and delicious in the country, the society good all the year round, and "banishment" something like being sent off from Harrisburg to Saratoga.

LORDS AND COMMONS—THE THREATENED CONFLICT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Neither the Gladstone Cabinet nor the people of England has lost any time in making a firm stand against the attempt of the Lords to override the reiterated verdict of the House of Commons with regard to the disendowment of the Irish Church. A special Cabinet Council has been held, in order to determine upon the line of action to be taken, and it was finally decided that the more important amendments made in the bill should be strenuously opposed in the House of Commons. According to the ordinary course of procedure in such cases, the bill will be returned to the lower house for consideration of the Lords' amendments, and divisions will be taken—probably without much debate—as to whether that house will accept them or insist upon retaining the original clauses in their integrity. There can be little doubt as to the result, now that the Ministerial policy has been decided upon. Lords Clarendon, Granville, and Hartington, representatives of the old aristocratic Whig element in the Cabinet, are said to have counselled a compromise, but they were overruled by the majority. They could undoubtedly influence, if so minded, a large section of the Liberal party, but they are pretty certain to acquiesce in the policy resolved upon by their colleagues rather than endanger a schism in their party, more especially as men like the High Church Lord Hatherly and the powerful Duke of Argyll are on the side of the Commons, as well as Mr. Gladstone and the radical John Bright. The proposal to retain the original disendowment clauses will be supported by the whole strength of the Ministerialists, and he will be a bold peer who dares to move that the upper house should insist on its amendments.

There will be a conflict, beyond a question, but we do not anticipate that it will either be prolonged or serious. The peers cannot yield without making a show of resistance, but if the Commons act with firmness, and yet without any unnecessary violence, they will have the opportunity of yielding gracefully and without in any way compromising their dignity. They possibly may nominally insist on their amendments in order to bring about a conference between the two houses, in which they can abandon their position according to formal constitutional etiquette; but that will be all. There is no real occasion for popular agitation. Every successive triumph of popular principles in the House of Commons, aristocratic as its composition still is, tends at once to increase the solid power of the chamber, and consequently to moderate the popular feeling against the upper house. The Lords must yield if the Commons are firm, and although there may be some little outdoor clamor, both the Commons and the Liberal party at large are now too well assured of their power, and an easy triumph for their measures, to care about unnecessarily humiliating them if they only have the wisdom to yield with a good grace.

THE SÆNGERFEST.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The festival of German singing societies which is making Baltimore merry and melodious gives an excellent illustration of the capacity of our adopted fellow-citizens for innocent enjoyment, and we should be glad if native-born Americans could take a little inspiration from it. Here are some thousands of people from all the North-eastern, or rather the Middle States, who make of the periodical contests of proficiency between rival chorus societies, festivals hardly less joyous and hardly less important than the old tournaments of the Jongleurs and Minnesingers. For a week they cast aside the cares of business and the worry of money-getting, and give themselves up to such simple pleasures as the chanting of fine songs, the parading of gay processions, and the cultivation of social intercourse. Perhaps the beer-cup foams too often; but it is characteristic of the German pleasure-seeker that he rarely goes for a day's "outing" unaccompanied by his wife and children, and so the wildest of junketings are more or less restrained by domestic influences. At any rate, where music is the staple of the feast, decorum cannot be altogether forgotten.

We are always glad to welcome those periodical gatherings; and wish there were more of them. The recent experiment in Boston, there is some reason to hope, may result in the development among Americans of a better talent for having a good time than they have ever before displayed, and enable us to witness singing festivals which shall be really national in their character, and unite all our people in a general celebration. In Boston, perhaps, such occasions are rather too solemn; but that is a fault which we can easily correct. Already the good seed which the jubilee and the Germans have both sown seems to be taking root. Boston purposes to perpetuate the grand chorus by uniting it in a great permanent national organization which may serve as the parent of regular monthly, annual, and centennial jubilees all over the western hemisphere. The New York Philharmonic Society promises to have a grand celebration of some kind in this city next year. Both plans are good, and both promise success. In them we see the prospect of a better appreciation of the great duty of giving up a few days now and then to rational enjoyment, and the great importance of play as a preparation for work.

FUTURE PARTY ASCENDANCY—THE NEGRO ELEMENT AND THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The negro voters of Virginia, by dividing their suffrages between the Republican and Democratic parties, have shown an independence and sagacity which voters of all colors everywhere would do well to emulate. There is no sound or fundamental reason either in politics or philosophy why negroes more than whites should all belong to one party. Men's political affinities arise from causes which lie deeper than the color of their skins. The structure of one's cranium, his mental characteristics, his early education, the strength of his prejudices, the society he keeps, and, quite as much as either and perhaps all of these, his real or supposed interests, have far more to do with determining the political party with which he shall identify his fortunes, than any mere accidental or adventitious circumstance like the hue of the complexion or the texture of the hair.

Other things being equal, then, it would be quite unnatural and contrary to precedent for the entire mass of negroes recently admitted to the ballot-box in the South, and that comparatively insignificant number who will soon have access to it in the North under the operation of the fifteenth amendment, to join the Republican party. Moreover, this would be not only unnatural and unprecedented, but it would be to the last degree unwise and inexpedient for them to so act as to make their firm and indisputable retention of the right of suffrage to depend upon the permanent ascendancy of either of the great parties of the country. The conduct of an influential portion of the Virginia negroes in the recent election shows that they clearly comprehend the force of these vital truths.

But negroes are men; and it depends quite as much upon the Democratic party as upon the enfranchised negroes themselves whether the former shall hereafter and throughout the entire Union win to their standard so much of the colored vote as to enable the Democracy and their white allies to carry all the Southern States in the great contests before them as triumphantly as they have just carried Virginia, and thereby overthrow the Republican ascendancy in 1872. The result in Virginia has placed the Democracy on trial. They can so act as to repel the whole negro vote, or they can retain a fair share of it. This humble class of citizens are not burdened with an amplitude of book-learning, but they are endowed with a keenness of instinct that enables them to discover their friends with unerring certainty. For the peace of the country it is to be hoped that they will find it for their interest to divide their suffrages between the two great parties.

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 8 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf2 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 23 6m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
6 4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2tf

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & CILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPERER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty
Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at the market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT,
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

THE SANGERFEST.

Interesting Proceedings—Grand Concert—2000 Singers Banqueted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The grand concert this evening, at the Maryland Institute, by the united societies, was a magnificent affair. The entertainment possessed a degree of grandeur and magnitude but seldom met with, and was in the highest degree creditable, and served to give a reminder of the grand fests in Germany, participated in by countless thousands of trained singers.

The arrangement for the location of the singers was most admirable, the massive platform being filled with substantial and neatly-constructed rows of benches, elevated one above the other, so that the members standing thereon could all see the baton of the leader, and act in concert with his well-directed movements and signals.

Professor Lenschow, the leader of the present Sengerfest, has already occupied an exalted reputation as a musician of eminence and distinction, but the manner in which he has discharged his duties on the present occasion has served to make for him a permanent Germanic-American reputation of the most enviable character, and which is, in truth, well deserved, from the faithful and unremitting attention he has given to his duties.

The concert opened with the grand overture "Robespierre," by Littolf, by the full orchestra. This and the "Fest Overture," by Hohnstock, in the second part of the programme, were finely rendered. The united societies sang in grand style the noble chorus "Sonnenaufgang," by Hammer. The next selection given by the united societies was an acknowledgment to the Creator, a fine composition in E flat, by Herman Mohr.

This was followed by Abt's "Song of Victory."

In addition to the united efforts of the societies, various delegations sang some less pretentious compositions with excellent effect. The New York singers gave "Das Kirchlein," by Becker, and the Philadelphians sang "Zum Walde." The Baltimoreans distinguished themselves by the manner in which they rendered the prize composition of Herman Franke.

This programme will be repeated at the picnic to-morrow afternoon at the Schuetzen Park.

The award of prizes will be made to-morrow, and the decision of the judges is looked forward to with much interest.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday an examination was made of the pupils of the Lincoln Institute by the State Examining Committee, Colonel George F. McFarland, State Superintendent, Francis Wells, Esq., and Lady Superintendent, Mrs. E. W. Hutter. The examinations were confined to the classes of the first, second, and third divisions, who exhibited a good degree of proficiency in spelling, reading, and writing. The lads were also drilled by Colonel McFarland, showing a quickness and accuracy of movement.

—About five o'clock yesterday morning a yawl boat was found floating in the Delaware, having on the stern the name of Amanda Malvina, and blood in large quantities on the seats and sides. The boat is claimed by a man named Miller, who states that he had if entrusted to him to sell, and that it was stolen from the wharf where it was moored. On Monday night three men and a woman were seen in a boat resembling the yawl in question. In the bottom of the boat were two caps, one of fur and the other of cloth. One of these is claimed by Mr. Miller, and the other is supposed to have belonged to one of the men. The detectives were informed of the affair, and are endeavoring to find the parties seen in the boat. From the large amount of blood found on the seats, it is feared that some one has been foully dealt with and thrown overboard.

—A meeting of journeymen carpet-weavers was held last evening at the hall, Front and Master streets, at which reports were presented from different manufacturing establishments, showing unusual activity in the manufacture of carpets at the present time and that, out of about 2500 young men, but few idle hands could be found. It was also reported that the late strike for last autumn's wages had proved a success. A motion prevailed requiring the Executive Committee to sit daily during the present week, after which an adjournment took place.

—The permits lately taken out of the Building Inspectors' office, provide for the erection of a store 20 by 56 feet, on the north side of Market street, west of Fortieth; a warehouse on the north side of Callowhill street, above Twelfth, 38 by 100 feet; four dwellings, 19 by 70 feet, on the south side of Walnut street, above Nineteenth; building at Delaware avenue and Almond street, 31 by 190 feet; storehouse, 50 by 180 feet, on the west side of Main street, above Oxford road. Since the 1st of July, permits have been taken out for the erection of 210 buildings of various kinds and sizes.

—Last night a full delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic, accompanied by a drum corps, left the city to attend the State Convention of that organization which assembles in Altoona to-day.

—The following casualties were reported at the hospital yesterday:—William Morris, fifteen years old, residing in Jarvis street, had one of his hands shockingly lacerated by a circular saw at a kindling wood factory. Henry Cannon (colored), fifty-seven years old, residing in Anthony street, was badly injured internally, by a box of sugar falling on him. Ann Brown, forty-five years old, a resident of Baker street, had her collar-bone broken by falling out of bed. Thomas McCann, seventeen years old, residing at No. 815 Inquirer street; had his collar-bone broken at Smith's brick yard.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137.

—A Spanish gun-boat was launched at New York yesterday.

—George Peabody is going to White Sulphur Springs, Va., to recruit.

—The floods in the Colorado river, which have destroyed crops and life, are receding.

—A defalcation to the amount of about $25,000 has been discovered in the Bank of Commerce, Baltimore.

—Lawrence Harps, a workman in Brooks' foundry, Canton, Md., was killed yesterday by the falling of a trestle-work near one of the furnaces.

—Otis Jewett's suit to recover $250,000 in Newfoundland Telegraph Company stock commenced yesterday before the Supreme Court of New York.

—The Secretary of the Cooper Institute Indian Commission has spent five months with the Indians, and thinks that in two years "Indian outrages" will be unknown.

—A number of societies of Quebec quarrelled yesterday as to the order in which they should present their addresses to the Governor-General, who, when he heard of it, refused to receive any of them.

—The Decatur cotton case, involving the value of 1500 bales of cotton, was decided against the Government yesterday, at Memphis, Tennessee. The case will be carried to the United States courts.

—The convention to consider the feasibility of introducing Chinese labor into the South and Southwest opened yesterday at Memphis. A large number of delegates were present, including several prominent Chinese.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 13.—The *Star* to-day says:—"The intervention of Americans has undoubtedly helped to prolong the insurrection in Cuba. The Government has resolutely declined to be led into acts of open hostility to Spain, but the Lairds of America have contrived, in some instances, to outwit it. This does not exculpate England, but shows that the faults of which she is accused may be committed by another nation at the very time it is exacting redress for them."

LONDON, July 13.—A collision occurred at Sheffield to-day between two parties of miners, one belonging to the union, and the other consisting of anti-union men. The fighting was severe, and many were injured, one fatally.

William Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta, is dead.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Otway, in reply to Mr. Sykes, in respect to the relations of England with China, admitted that it was the interest of England to strengthen the central government of that country, and not to weaken it by a gun-boat policy and extravagant demands. He reminded the House that America and other countries have treaty rights in China as well as England. In revising the treaty of Tien-tsin, we must consider the probable action of other countries as well as our own demands and rights.

The internal trade of the country was destroyed by British merchants selling certificates to Chinese traders, to enable them to defraud their Government. The Chinese Government desires to yield to the wishes of the merchants, and when the Emperor attains his majority it is hoped we shall be able to treat with him on all questions in regard to the rights of trade, in that country, of English merchants.

BREST, July 13.—A despatch from the Great Eastern, dated yesterday, announces her arrival off Miquillon, but a dense fog prevailing, she had, as yet, been unable to find the shore end of the cable, with which to make a splice with the deep tea cable. A later despatch says the cable has been cut and buoyed, to prevent accident, until the fog clears up. No communication has been had with the ship since last night.

PARIS, July 13.—It is officially announced that the Senate will be convoked for August 2. The session of the Corps Legislatif will be immediately prorogued, and the resignations of the Ministers have been accepted, but they continue to hold office until their successors are appointed.

PARIS, July 12.—The *Tiers parti* deeming the message of the Emperor satisfactory, have written the proposed interpellation.

The *Debats* newspaper of to-day, commenting on the political reforms promised by the Emperor, thinks it impossible to overvalue their meaning, and unjust not to be grateful for the Emperor's concessions.

MADRID, July 13.—The new Ministry has been formed, as follows:—President and Minister of War, Prim; Marine, Topete; State, Silvela; Interior, Segasta; Agriculture, Echegara; Finance, Ardanes; Justice, Zorulla; Colonies, Becarra.

The remains of a Spanish lady, who died in the Protestant faith, were interred to-day in the general cemetery. She is the first case of the burial of a Protestant in the cemetery which has occurred under the recent order of the Alcalde permitting such funerals. Nearly two hundred Spanish Protestants were present. No disturbance occurred.

VIENNA, July 13.—The Bishop of Linz has been convicted before the Civil Court of uttering doctrines subversive of public order, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

BELGRADE, July 13.—The new Constitution has been promulgated, and received with much enthusiasm by the people.

LISBON, July 13.—A steamer has arrived with Rio Janeiro advices to June 16. It was reported at Rio that the Allied forces had fought a decisive battle with the Paraguayans, and had achieved a complete victory.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'40	MOON SETS	11'07
SUN SETS	7'20	HIGH WATER	5 59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 24
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 29
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 3
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	July 3
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	July 3
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	July 3
Paraguay	London	New York	July 3
Allemannia	Havre	New York	July 3
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 3
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Rhein	Southampton	New York	July 6
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	July 7

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Dacian	New York	Glasgow	July 14
Malta	New York	Liverpool	July 15
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 15
England	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	July 17
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 24
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 15
Eagle	New York	Havana	July 15
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 17
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 17
Gen. Washington	New York	New Orleans	July 17
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	July 20
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunnette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Matilda Hillyard, Lovett, Liverpool, Peter Wright & Sons.
Barque Margaretta, Hammond, Havre, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Mira, Lix, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig J. Howland, Freeman, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, Portland, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Virginia, McFadden, Portland, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Portland, G. S. Repplier.
Schr Romp, Miller, Saco, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Carrie Melvin, Watts, Wilmington, Del., Captain.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Fairy Queen, Sheerer, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 30 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. R. Bradley, Jr., Mrs. Moses, Miss Moses, Mr. J. H. Zeilin, wife, and children, Miss Winslow, Miss Ware, Miss Remshart, Mrs. Arkwright and children, Miss Arkwright, Miss Ada Braim, Miss Mary Braim, Mrs. Rogers and child, Mrs. M. J. Murray, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. J. Brisman, Mr. J. Simpson, C. Lippold, T. Gaffney, Mr. F. Gottlieb, O. Mertitz, Mr. and Mrs. Hebner and children, Miss Slater, Miss George, Miss J. Hebner, Mr. J. H. Brown, E. G. Martin, James McBride.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig Lochinvar, Nickerson, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to captain.

Tugs Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, and Chesapeake, Merribew, from Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Norw. barque Scrideren, Pedersen, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Juniata, yesterday—From New Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and child; Mrs. McGuire and daughter; John Mathers, Jr.; Henry Weigle; Miss Lauretta Ashton; Mrs. Clark; Miss Esther Mauger; John Godfray.

From Havana—J. E. Castellanos and family; J. D. Castellanos and family; Narcisso Castellanos; Thomas Green; Jose Sigarroa; Concepcion Sigarroa; Leopold Dominguez; James Dugan; A. A. Rodriguez; Mathew Craig; P. Desvernine and family; Alice Lopez; Jose Diaz; Alfonso Yturaldi; Candido Galvez; Manuel Lauez.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 13.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Holgate, with marble, for Philadelphia.

F. McWilliams, with peas, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 13.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Wm Avery; Jas. Hand; L. B. Fortier; Oxford; G. B. Burdett; Union Delight; Broadnaught; and Nightingale; also, M. Bartlett; and A. G. Myrick—reported last night—all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 12th inst.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 12th inst.

Barque Bertha Temple, Mitchell, from London for Philadelphia via Plymouth, sailed from Deal 30th ult.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munroe, at Georgetown, D. C., 12th inst., from Alexandria.

Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, from Ganoa for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst. lat. 40 42, long. 69, by a New York pilot boat.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, from Messina 2d April for Philadelphia, was spoken 3d inst., lat. 36, long. 55; was short of provisions, and was supplied by the schr Antagonist, at New York.

Brig J. A. Devereaux, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Brig Forest State, Shute, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 10th inst.

Brig Sea Breeze, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 12th instant.

Schr George Hotchkiss, Rackett, hence for Providence, at New York 12th inst.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Greenport for Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.

Schrs Gov. Burton, Long, and S. C. Tyler, Price, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schr W. H. Hilles, Burgess, at Boston 12th inst., from Alexandria.

Schrs Fawn, Bacon, for Kennebec River; Rescue, Kelley, for Gardiner; Pearl, Crown, and William Capes, Baker, for Saco, all to load for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, passed Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst.

Schrs Abby Ingalls, Ingalls, and Alaska, Clark, cleared at New York yesterday for Philadelphia.

Schr Flyaway, Kelley, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport P M., 11th inst.

Schr Vapor, Johnson, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 10th inst.

Schr Lucinda A. Bayles, Bayles, and Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 12th inst.

Schr Adelaide, Macomber, sailed from Somerset 10th inst. for Philadelphia, and went into Newport same day.

Schrs R. H. Shannon, John Stroup, L. S. Levering, J. S. Detwiler, Alabama, Oriole, and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Russian Government has given notice that the following alteration will be made in the light on Filsand Island, Gulf of Riga:—

The present light will be replaced by a light of the first order, and the illuminating apparatus will be changed to dioptric or by lenses.

Also, that from the 1st day of June, 1869, and during the time the alterations are being made, a temporary fixed white light would be exhibited from the tower, elevated 118 feet above the sea.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the A 1 American brig WILLIAM CREEVY, coppered and copper-fastened, of the burthen of 393 tons, 9 years old will be sold by the United States Marshal, without reserve, to the highest bidder on the 21st day of July instant, at 12 M., on board, at Pier No. 50, East river, in the city of New York.

For particulars inquire of D. N. WETZLAR & CO., No. 163 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia; A. B. SOLOMON & CO., No. 76 BROAD Street, or BEEBE, DONOHUE & COOKE, No. 74 WALL Street, New York city. 7 14 6t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MANASSES McCLOSKEY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that MARY McCLOSKEY, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition and appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, the 18th day of September, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exception be filed thereto.

7 14 wsst* CHARLES EYRE, Attorney for widow.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of WILLIAM D. SHERRERD, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will please make payment, and those having claims present them to

JAMES H. SHERRERD, Administrator,
7 7wst* No. 222 WALNUT Street.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

PASSAGE OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The Irish Church bill passed the House of Lords yesterday after an exciting debate, but altered and amended to such a degree that the Commons will scarcely be able to recognize it when it returns to them. It is undoubtedly the fact that a majority of the Lords were opposed to the bill in any shape; and Earl Derby yesterday said that he objected to it *in toto* on principle, but in view of the popular feeling that had been aroused, he did not think it expedient to carry his opposition further than to vote against it. After the bill passed, however, he entered a written protest, which will, of course, be received by the friends of the measure for what it is worth. The English are particularly fond of sneering at the disorder and rowdyism that are supposed to be the common characteristics of the American Congress, and particularly of the House of Representatives. The correspondents who have described the scenes in the House of Lords during the debate on this bill have given us some grains of comfort in this respect. We certainly have frequent cause to be ashamed of our representatives, but it is no little satisfaction to know that the British House of Lords, which claims to be the highest, most dignified, most polished and courtly deliberative body in the world, is not only no better, but a little bit worse. Hooting, yelling, groaning, hissing, cheering, and similar performances appear to have characterized the progress of the debate; and we are told that one church dignitary distinguished himself by engaging in such manifestations even while sitting upon the steps of that object of all reverence, the throne itself. The House of Representatives can hold up its head after this, and claim that it has its peer in demagogism and blackguardism.

As for the Irish Church bill, it is certain that the Lords will yet be obliged to pass it substantially as it first came from the Commons. In a long speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Gladstone explained the position of his Government in diplomatic and courteous but sufficiently plain and decided language. He believed that the bill as it was originally presented represented the wishes of the country, and accomplished the desired object in a fair and equitable manner. Being confident of the support of the nation at large, he would resist any tampering with the material features of the bill, but would cheerfully consider all amendments, and without opposition consent to such as appeared just and right. If the Ministry take this stand, they will certainly accomplish their object, and the House of Lords will be obliged to go through the agony of considering the bill a second time, and receding as gracefully as they can from their present awkward position.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Girard College for Orphans, for the year 1868, with the accompanying report submitted to the Board of Directors by the President, Professor Allen, furnish interesting information in regard to the position, wants, and workings of that institution. Whether it remains under its present control, or is subjected to the supervision of the proposed Board of City Trusts, the public is equally interested in its effective management, and equally ready to sustain all wise efforts to further the benevolent objects of the founder of this noble charity.

In spite of the immense sum spent in the construction of the college edifices, and the various causes which have diminished the productiveness of the estate, much substantial good has already been accomplished, and five hundred and twenty destitute orphans are housed, fed, clothed, and educated out of the proceeds of the college fund. The current expense for this service last year was a few hundred dollars less than the annual appropriation of $135,850, or about $270 per annum for each orphan, more than one-half of this amount being embraced in the two items of clothing and subsistence. This cost is perhaps not more than it should be during the prevalence of the existing high prices; but, as prices fall, means should certainly be devised, partly through the diminished cost of maintenance, and partly through the increased productiveness of the estate, for enabling a much larger number of orphans to enjoy the benefits of Girard's bequest. In the proposed reforms this primary object should never be ignored. At this moment there are many thousands of children in Philadelphia who never attend school, and a large proportion of them are vagrant orphans. While the college receives but eighty new wards annually, as at present, there must continue to be a fearful disproportion between the number of destitute young orphans in Philadelphia and the recipients of Girard's bounty. It is a sheer impossibility to provide for all the claimants to assistance, but it is by no means impossible to administer the estate and the college in a manner than will do infinitely more than has ever been done heretofore to diminish the number of stray waifs upon our streets. This end is more important than improved systems of instruction, or fine buildings, or grand displays. One of the great problems of the day is, What is to be done for and with the immense army of *gamins* who are growing up in ignorance and idleness, in the midst of a thousand temptations?—and while the Girard bequest cannot fully solve this problem for Philadelphia, it can, under proper management, be made to do much, incidentally, to assist its solution.

One of the difficulties at the college now is to find persons willing to accept the orphans as indentured apprentices, and this difficulty is increased by a law which forbids the directors from accepting applications which are made by persons residing in other States. New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware have been comparatively slow in following the example of Pennsylvania in abrogating the old apprenticeship system, and there are frequent applications from these States for indentured apprentices, while the number from Pennsylvania is very small. We agree with the directors that the "prohibition seems to be unnecessary and unwise," and it should be repealed by the Legislature. The question has become an important one, and the directors should be relieved from the dilemma in which they are placed by the conflict of the directions of the will with the prevailing customs of the Commonwealth.

In regard to the system of instruction, Professor Allen makes many important suggestions, which he thus summarizes:—

"The changes, therefore, which I have to propose are briefly as follows:—

"Less reciting and more teaching.

"Less dependence on text-books and more on intellect.

"The introduction of pictorial and graphical illustrations whenever they can be used.

"'Object teaching' so far as specimens from nature and art can be obtained.

"The addition of a department of natural history to our course of instruction.

"Such alterations in the order in the which the branches of study succeed each other in the course, as will conform more closely to the age and capacity of the pupils."

He discusses the whole subject in a masterly manner; and it is unfortunate that, while Girard has done so much for the mass of the orphans, means should not be devised for giving the specially bright intellects developed among them an opportunity to acquire a complete and finished education. We sympathize, too, with the regret of Professor Allen that the sciences "have been ignored in Girard College for twenty years," and that it has "no collection of the flora of our own State, no museum of zoological specimens, nor a cabinet of minerals worthy of the name." It is desirable that this deficiency should be supplied by private donation, if the funds of the estate cannot be properly applied to this purpose, and that the education of the orphans should be rendered as complete and useful as possible. But meanwhile the necessity of providing for the accommodation of more orphans should never be for an instant forgotten, and it should be a leading consideration in all matters connected with the college. Let "the greatest good of the greatest number" be kept steadily in view.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The new Mercantile Library building will be opened to-morrow, and Philadelphia will then have what has long been needed, a first-class popular library. The old Franklin Market building has been altered into a magnificent library and reading-room that presents a combination of advantages not possessed by any other institution of the kind in the country, if in the world. The fact of its being open in the evening, and having a pleasant and cheerful room in which to sit and read, together with a full supply of all the foreign and domestic periodicals, will always make the Mercantile more popular as a place of resort than the Philadelphia, in spite of the very superior collection of books possessed by the latter. It would be a very desirable thing if we could have in this city a great free library like that of Boston; but until we can have that, we may well be satisfied with the elegant accommodations of the Mercantile as the next best thing. In the new building there are ample accommodations, which will be appreciated by those who have been annoyed by the overcrowded condition of the old quarters; and as it is understood that the managers propose to enlarge their field of operations, and make important additions to their collection, this institution will undoubtedly enter upon a new career of prosperity, and be more cordially than ever supported by the citizens of Philadelphia.

BLAIR.

Mr. Frank P. Blair, Jr., would not take our advice and offer himself as a candidate for the throne of Spain, and the consequence is that he has been making a fool of himself again over his cups, and then stultifying himself still further by writing a letter about it. At the reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, at Long Branch, recently, he indulged in a general glorification of Lee, Stonewall Jackson and other Rebels, so that Admiral Farragut, who presided, had to call him to order. In reply to the strictures made upon his conduct, Blair wrote an explanatory letter to the New York *World*, in which he asserted that this society and others like it were "being used as radical stalking horses," and indulged in ungentlemanly allusions to General Benjamin F. Butler and others who did not harmonize with the school of politics to which Blair had affiliated himself. In reply to this effusion of the late candidate of the Democracy for the Vice-Presidency, the Secretary of the society, Mr. Granville P. Hawes, has written a letter which administers an effectual quietus. He calls attention to the fact that by the rules of the association the discussion of politics is prohibited, and that no man connected with it ever has held an office, or ever expects to hold one, and that it was under these rules that Blair was called to order. Mr. Hawes thinks that Blair made a sad mistake in not allowing the most charitable view to be taken of his conduct, and he appeals to him to recall his classical learning, and remember that Philip, King of Macedon, who in his most desperate condition was sagacious enough to be aware of his two-fold character, had allowed an appeal from one to the other. Mr. Hawes, on behalf of the society, wishes it to be definitely understood that it can never be made use of by any politician, whatever his character or antecedents.

The fact is, Blair was drunk on this occasion, very drunk; and the description by the reporters present of his manner while making his speech would be amusing, were it not disgusting and pitiful to see a man who once held a high position in the Union army, and who once made such vehement protestations of loyalty, demean himself by such an exhibition.

The Northern Pacific.—We chronicle in our columns this morning the arrival in this city of the Northern Pacific Railroad exploring expedition, and the names of the gentlemen comprising it, together with an outline of its plans and purposes. The people of this region will see, in the exploration about to be made, what may be regarded without much stretch of the imagination as the practical commencement of the Northern Pacific road. The parties who have the enterprise in hand simply desire to confirm the favorable impression which already exists relative to the advantages of the Northern line and the character of the country through which it passes, previous to actually breaking ground; and those who know anything of the route they are to pursue cannot doubt what the verdict will be. That it will be favorable, we Minnesotians, who have so long and earnestly studied this enterprise, and assured ourselves of the tangible inducements it offers, feel morally certain; and if it is, we are assured by the prominent members of the expedition, work will be immediately begun and the road pushed through to completion as rapidly as possible. Since money will not be wanting, and since the face of the country is more favorable to rapid construction than along the line of the already completed Pacific road, we may perhaps see eclipsed even the wonderful achievements of the Union and Central Companies. We have so often written up the importance to this section of the Northern Pacific road, that our readers can readily appreciate the great benefits that must flow to us from its construction. The mere announcement of its certain undertaking will arouse all the activities of our people, and determine to this region emigration and capital beyond everything heretofore witnessed. We shall watch the progress of this expedition with intense interest.—*From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer.*

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Arrival of the Great Eastern at St. Pierre.

The following despatch was forwarded last night from St. Pierre Miquelon, an island off the southern coast of Newfoundland:—

The Great Eastern arrived off this island to-day, and is now splicing the cable. The shore end here was laid down several days ago by another steamer of the expedition—the William Corry. This part of the cable was thirty miles long. After being laid it was buoyed, and the Corry stood off, keeping near, so as to be ready to pick up the buoy when the Great Eastern should come in sight. Thus the Great Eastern had only to find the Corry and splice the two cables to complete the communication between Brest and St. Pierre.

The day was unusually clear and bright, and this facilitated the labor.

Electrical signals have not yet been exchanged with Brest by the office here, because the land end is sealed and the instruments are all on board another vessel of the expedition yet to arrive.

The Great Eastern will return to Europe immediately.

The line hence to the United States will be finished by the Chiltern.

It is a holiday here, but no great enthusiasm is manifested.

The Deep Sea Cable Cut.

St. Pierre Miquelon, July 13—6:30 P. M.—At half-past three o'clock P. M. to-day the Great Eastern cut and buoyed the Brest cable, at about twenty miles from shore, and at a point about five miles from the buoy on the shore end. The splice, therefore, is not made. The cause of the delay is not known, as no communication has been held with the shore.

All the vessels of the cable fleet, the Skandarei, William Corry, Chiltern and Guinare, were in communication with the Great Eastern by signal at the time the cable was cut.

Instruments for the French Cable.

From the Boston Post, July 13.

By courtesy of Moses G. Fermer, the well-known electrician of this city, there was an exhibition yesterday afternoon of the instruments to be used on the new French cable now in process of being laid. The instruments are substantially the same as those in use on the present cable, the signals being transmitted through the medium of a ray of light thrown by a delicately suspended mirror upon a suitable surface. The helices consist of about 20,000 coils of insulated wire, are nearly three inches in length and two in diameter, and the interior of the rings five-eighths of an inch. A polarized needle, to which is attached a thin reflector, is suspended in the centre of the coil, and is deflected from right to left, according as the current passes from the positive or the negative pole of the battery. Directly in front of, and covered so as to allow but a small ray of light to be focussed by a lens upon the mirror, is a lamp, and at the right of the lamp, six feet or more, as the case may be, is a centred surface upon which the ray falls. The Morse alphabet, with some slight alterations, will be used, the dots and dashes being indicated by the position of the ray with regard to the centred surface. The resistance of the helix is about that of 500 miles of the cable proper. The instruments are very simple, and the cost a rifle, not exceeding $100 a set.

The New Cable and its Terminl.

The cable, which has just reached its destination, will be a thousand miles longer than the English cable, or about eight thousand miles altogether. Its moneyed projectors are Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter, the notorious enemies of the North during the late war, who are backed by a large array of stockholders. The longest section of the cable is that from Brest to St. Pierre, 2325 miles; the shortest one, from St. Pierre to the coast of Massachusetts, will be 722 miles long. The sections of the cable between Brest, St. Pierre, and Boston are six in number, and it needs six splicings between these points.

This island, hitherto an insignificant point, has become conspicuous by the success of the cable. South of Newfoundland are three small islands, owned by France in the interest of the abundant fisheries in their neighborhood. These islands are St. Pierre and the two Miquelons, and they contain altogether about one hundred square miles and a few thousand inhabitants, who export annually about eight million francs' worth, importing whale and codfish oil and codfish principally to the extent of a little less than eight million of francs. The islands are the sole remains of French possession in Northern America, and date their ownership from an early period of colonization. When Newfoundland was surrendered to the Government of Queen Anne they were nevertheless retained by France.

Rouse's Hummock, at the town of Duxbury in Massachusetts, and near the Garnet Light of Plymouth Harbor, will be the American end of the cable. The Massachusetts Legislature have chartered a company to carry a line out beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and splice it with the French cable, in order to avoid any difficulty growing out of the Constitution of the United States with reference to this subject. Duxbury, where the cable will have an office, was once a ship-building port of promise, but, like Plymouth and Salem, has passed into decay commercially. The late United States Consul-General at Tripoli, Mr. J. M. Gaines, will have charge of the office, assisted by twelve operators. According to the terms of the original Imperial grant, the price of a despatch is not to exceed $20 for twenty words. The insulation of the cable is believed to be perfect, and its central wire is larger than that of the English line.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 6

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1009 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. 5 12 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

☞ IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grade of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wsip3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERater of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge, which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 3mwf

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY (SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS) PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce. PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 19th inst. JAMES McFADDEN, Jr., 7 9fmwt19 Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax. MATTHIAS MARIS, 7 12 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 3453 FRANKFORD Road, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed. 7 9 6t* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street. JULY 6, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER, 7 6 12t Secretary.

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant. 7 6 7t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1869.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed after the 14th instant until August 2, proximo. 7 10 4t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. I. BLANCHARD, 7 7 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at this office (between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock) on and after THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, until which time the transfer book will be closed. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Treasurer. 7 8 6t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 7 1 26t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 24th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869. HENRY C. JONES, 6 30wfm9t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

INSTRUOTION.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERience in Young Ladies' Seminaries, and as a private teacher, desires a position in an institution or as a Governess. References unexceptionable. Address Box 498, Wilmington, Del. 7 9 fmw 6t*

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., 6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE." THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY, Chartered in December, 1868.

ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia. 7 8 3mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

FOR SALE, A PONY, SIX YEARS OLD, warranted sound and kind, good driver to double or single harness, and an excellent saddle horse for a lady. Price, $150. Address Box 2422, Post Office. 7 12 5t

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 25 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 14 wfm

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 5 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

603 and 605!

Where do we buy the best of clothes?
The best of clothes?
The best of clothes?
Where do we buy the best of clothes?
We buy them at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we find things monstrous cheap?
So monstrous cheap?
So monstrous cheap?
Where do we find things monstrous cheap?
We find them at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we see the largest stock?
The largest stock?
The largest stock?
Where do we see the largest stock?
We see it at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we meet the biggest crowd?
The biggest crowd?
The biggest crowd?
Where do we meet the biggest crowd?
We meet it at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Are as happy as ever to meet the largest crowd that can come to examine the Mammoth Summer Stock, now going off so rapidly, at such unprecedentedly low prices,

FROM THE

GREAT BROWN HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAR.

THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE.

No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

PERRY & CO., 5 19 fmw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD AND WELL-KNOWN

OIL HOUSE

OF

HULBURT & CO.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 240 TO NO. 137 ARCH STREET,

Where they are prepared to receive orders for

OILS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

They have on hand 300 barrels of West Virginia White Oak Mount Farm and other brands.

Also, 100 barrels extra LARD OIL, and 200 barrels WHALE OIL.

HULBURT & CO.

MACHINERY OILS of all grades. 7 12 3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

ROOM AND STEAM POWER TO LET, ALSO, LOT ON FIFTH, AND ONE ON SIXTH STREET.

Parties may put up their own buildings, on Ground Rent, or the

Boston and Philadelphia Salt Fish Co. WILL ERECT THEM.

Inquire of HARVEY & FORD, [7 13 6t LEDGER PLACE, above SECOND Street, Or to the Company, No. 521 COLUMBIA Avenue.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

TO LET—THE SPLENDID SECOND story ROOM of Store S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, with all the modern conveniences. 7 9 6t

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES, No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call. 6 16 wfm3mp

A Pacific Railway Gold Loan.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

Kansas Pacific Railway Company

For the sale of its NEW SEVEN PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR LOAN, FREE OF TAX.

This loan amounts to $6,500,000. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT AND SINKING FUND BONDS, secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan in Kansas to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 337 miles, of which 72 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway now running through the State of Kansas.

AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR 437 MILES west of the Missouri river, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides MORE THAN THE INTEREST UPON THIS NEW LOAN. In addition to this, the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the GOVERNMENT LAND GRANT OF THIRTY MILLION ACRES, extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the trustees in the 7 per cent. bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds, as A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS. The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY, COVERED BY THIS MORTGAGE, AT $23,000,000, NET, WHILE THE LOAN IS MERELY $6,500,000.

The Bonds have THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, coupons annually on May 1 and November 1, and are FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAXATION, the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the Loan is made PAYABLE, in GOLD, in the city of New York, but each coupon will be PAYABLE IN FRANKFORT, LONDON, OR NEW YORK, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:—

On $1000 Bond in New York.....$35 (gold) each half year.
" " London.....7 fls. 10 kr. " "
" " Frankfort.....7 fls. 39 krtzs. " "

The agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. The bonds will be sold for the present at 96, with ACCRUED INTEREST, both in CURRENCY, the agent reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market. Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

M. K. JESUP & CO., 7 14 5t NO. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

MARVIN'S

Patent Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO., NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET, (MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA, No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB

HERRING'S PATENT

FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours, 6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at

NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 108 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 12t4p

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., New York. | Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. [3 10 4p

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1869.

That park!

Which park?

Why City Hall Park, to be sure.

There is always something going on over at it. Stagnation never broods there. It is as full of life as a drop of water, or a woman's tongue, or a hen on a hot griddle. To-day it is a parade (in New York there is usually a parade five days out of the seven); to-morrow a presentation of colors; the day after a review; the fourth day a mad dog; the fifth a "determined" suicide; the sixth a general arrest of the professional loafers there; the seventh a discharge of cannon. It matters not what, a crowd collects instantly. Indeed, City Hall Park might be described as a self-acting crowd collector. The large open space in front of the old City Hall takes just no time at all to fill. The crowd improvises itself with wonderful rapidity.

"You look for it, and it is not, and lo!
E'en while you look the peerless crowd is up,
Consummate in its birth."

Its day, however, is well-nigh over. The new Post Office will do away with all its public and private displays of bummerism. An elegant plaza is to supersede the present Sahara-like expanse that spreads to the south of the old City Hall.

On Sunday Mr. Chapin's church, situated at the corner of Forty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, closed a most successful season. In order to add brilliancy to the affair, a free musical entertainment was thrown in, in which some of the best singers in the city assisted. Beyond a doubt, Mr. Chapin will be re-engaged for next season. The house is always full when he appears, and he is on excellent terms with the treasurer—perhaps I should say the trustees. Children in arms are not admitted, except to baptism; and, owing to the extreme heat of the weather and the fatigue incident to the artists, no piece by the choir is permitted to be encored.

This summer New York has become more than ever a resort for Southerners and Cubans. Between June and October the rich and the fashionable New Yorkers are of course out of town, either in Europe or at some of the American watering-places. It is then that the Southerners flock hitherward. This summer has been more particularly noticeable for the number of Cubans who have made it their temporary home. You encounter them everywhere—on the street, in church, at the theatre, in the park, out shopping, busy getting acclimated as quickly as possible. Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-third streets are full of them, and the twilight pedestrian along any of these streets, west of Fifth avenue, will find himself regaled with the sight of many a dark-eyed Cuban beauty, exquisitely dressed, and making the best possible use of her large and languid eyes, rolling them with a sort of drowsy and romantic ogle, as though they were certain of conquest, but were too supine to make much effort to secure it. In fact, the Cubans seem quite content to make this city their summer watering-place. If God made the country, and man made the town, it took both together to make New York; for it certainly has all the advantages of the city, with many of those of the country. The Cubans have discovered this, and, having located themselves in first-class boarding-houses, cry "Alabama! here we rest!" They show no disposition to leave this beautiful city, and I don't believe that Newport, or Saratoga, or West Point, or Long Branch will see much of them this season. They are among the few visitors to Central Park who do not seem to mind the lack of shade. The *debut* of Cuban young gentlemen with imputed fortunes and dark satanic faces has caused a spasmodic revival in the study of Spanish among linguistic belles. I doubt whether half a dozen copies are left in the city of "Spanish Without a Master, in Six Easy Lessons."

At the entrance to the handsome pavilion which conducts to the auditorium of Niblo's Garden hangs a quantity of photographs, representing the principal actresses of the troupe engaged there in various degrees of demi-hemi semi-toilettes. That portion of their attirement which most serves the purposes of concealment is what Miss Logan would chastily term a ten-inch clout. All these photographs are bewitching, and from dusty morn to dirty eve they are surrounded by a group of weak-eyed young men with imbecile beards, and a taste for female beauty of the "scrumptious" order. Past this gallery of beauty Miss Betty Buttercup, of Camden, yesterday wandered, intent on seeing everything that it was lawful for a young woman to see on this her first visit to the "metrop." She passed before these photographs of the letter-writing Lydia, the mischief-making Markham, and the winsome Weber. She thought they were all boys with bare knees; she looked with all her eyes; could not drink in enough of them; and no doubt had she felt certain of not being observed, would have kissed them every one with a good honest sexual smack. As it was, she walked straight up to Mr. Zimmerman at the box office, and asked for the man what took them boys' picters. She was informed that he was not in the establishment, and his address politely furnished her. (It was on Broadway, but a sense of duty to the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH compels us to state that we positively refuse to do any gratuitous advertising in this column.) "Oh, I thought it was here," said Bessie. "I thought this was his place. Ain't this a forty-graph place, sir?" Mr. Zimmerman unctuously informed the young lady that the photographs she had seen were not pictures of bare-kneed boys, but of unimpeachable young women, of excellent social position, great favorites with the upper circles (near the roof). Miss Buttercup's idol was shattered. Her porcelain turned out to be blue delf; she has gone back to Camden with an unconquerable prejudice against bare-kneed boys.

It is the popular belief—and it is a very wrong one—that the New York reporter has one eye upon "free feeds" and the other on "private axes to grind." I don't deny that there are some reporters of this stamp here, and perhaps there are one or two in Philadelphia. I think it would not be difficult to mention one or two broadbrim Bohemians who eke out a sumptuous living by a refined species of black mail, who make a practice of "beating" the proprietors of gentlemen's furnishing stores, who carry away whole hampers of delicacies and entire boxes of Havanas from private festivals, and whose purple and fine linen are all paid for in brass and cheek, the only kind of C. O. D. they are acquainted with. That sort of reporter is to be found here, but he is not a specimen of the reportorial corps. A day or two ago, however, he foisted himself upon a party of gentlemen, consisting of officers of the Army of the Potomac, who were partaking of a dinner at Delmonico's. He represented himself as a reporter of one of the big dailies, ostentatiously exhibited a large brass badge, pinned beneath the lappet of his vest, and promised a magnificent report of the banquet. Accordingly, he was received with open arms; for where is the man who is invulnerable to the charm of seeing his name in the newspaper? At any rate, the officers of the Army of the Potomac are not invulnerable, for they gave our Bohemian a seat at their table, plied him with champagne, and treated him in every respect as a friend and a brother. Too late they discovered their mistake. The next day came, but no report with it. Not a toast was made public, not a speech saw the light, and instead came a warning from one of the papers to the effect that no confidence must be placed in young men exhibiting big brass badges, and purporting to be "connected with the press." The officers of the Potomac who gave the dinner have probably discovered that printers, like princes, are not to be trusted, and that the young man with the brass badge is own brother to the interesting stranger who lately fleeced Pfaff out of a free "feed."

The equanimity of S. P. C. A. Bergh—who is no relation to Carlotta de Bergh, the *equestrienne*—has been most seriously disturbed. Mr. Bergh has been recovering, at Lake Mahopac, from the fatigue incident to the atmosphere of Suppressed Cruelty in which he dwells. Yesterday, having imbibed enough oxygen to counteract the nitrogen of that destructive temperature, he returned to town, intending to make a raid upon certain Bowery roughs who had inflicted cruelty upon their horses in endeavoring to whip flies from their tails. He drove straight to the Bowery, and had scarcely entered those umbrageous precincts when one of his old enemies, whom he had often faced in the Tombs, came by, driving a lumbering vehicle. The festive Jehu had his own reasons for not wishing to encounter Mr. Bergh's devastating eye, but he could not resist the temptation to wreak a little revenge. In driving his team on one side, therefore, he managed to make the horse nearest the beast-lover go flop into a deep muddy rut, and the consequence was the zoological intercessor was bespattered from head to foot. Now, Mr. Bergh is a forgiving, not to say a forgetful man, but this was a little too much. This mud business was piling it on a little too thick. In fact, he could scrape it from his coat; he could not fight the Jehu, that would have been beneath his dignity; he could only wash himself at a near hydrant (one of those very hydrants he had been instrumental in having erected), and vow vengeance. This vengeance he has endeavored to gratify by having Marshal Tovker revoke the Jehu's license. Before the revocation is granted, however, he will have to prove malice prepense. We all have our troubles. Mr. Bergh's animal tendencies are his. I should not be surprised if, at his instigation, Mr. Delmonico will be compelled to appear in court, on the charge of selling fried frogs, and so coming under the ban of the S. P. C. A. Time will show.

ALI BABA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Arrival of the Exploring Party at St. Paul—Its Composition, Movements, Plans, Etc.

From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer.

Our readers were advised several weeks ago that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was about to send an exploring expedition to inspect the route of that road from Lake Superior to the Missouri. The expedition arrived in this city at the Park Place last evening, from Winona, accompanied by Hon. William Windom, and consists of the following gentlemen:—

Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Vermont; Hon. R. D. Rice, director of do., Maine; Hon. W. C. Smith, M. C., Vermont; Hon. F. Woodbridge, ex-M. C., Vermont; Rev. Dr. W. H. Lord, Vermont; Dr. S. W. Thayer, Vermont; C. C. Coffin (Carlton of the Boston *Journal*), Boston; E. F. Johnson, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific, Conn.; A. B. Bayless, New York; F. W. Holmes, agent of Jay Cooke & Co., New York; James Stinson, Chicago; James Coleborn, Maine; Hon. William Windom, Winona; John Douglas, Winona.

The party had not last evening fully determined whether they would go through Lake Superior before proceeding on their western journey, but had nearly concluded, on account chiefly of the bad state of the roads on that route, to reserve the Superior trip till their return from the West. We think we may say, indeed, that this course is decided on. The party will to-morrow go to Minneapolis, and on the next day probably to St. Cloud, whence they will proceed by the stage route to Abercrombie and Georgetown. The original programme was that at this point Mr. Holmes, the representative of Jay Cooke, and a few others, were to continue the exploration through to the Great Bend of the Missouri, while Governor Smith and the rest were to return to St. Paul, but last evening it was about determined that the whole party would proceed to the Missouri. Governor Smith—the President of the company—has been furnished by General Sherman with an order directing General Hancock, or the commandants of the military posts on his route, to provide the party with such an escort as they may require to ensure their safe conduct across the plains. The necessary escort will probably be provided at Forts Abercrombie and Totten. Mr. George Brackett, of Minneapolis, is to supply the necessary transportation and supplies, and is himself to accompany the expedition. Pierre Bottineau, the traditional cicerone of every exploring expedition in this region since the days of Nicollet, is to act as the guide of this one also. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is fortunate in having secured the invaluable services of Mr. C. C. Coffin, who, under the *nom de plume* of "Carlton," has achieved so wide a celebrity as the travelling correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, as the historiographer of the expedition. Mr. Coffin has long been an enthusiastic advocate of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and as long ago as 1858 published a pamphlet on this subject under the title of "The Great Commercial Prize," which enlisted general attention at the time. It is a rare privilege which is accorded to him to take part in and record the preliminary practical steps to the execution of the great enterprise, the importance and feasibility of which he was among the first to adequately estimate.

Governor Smith and Judge Rice are very desirous that Governor Morton should accompany the expedition, and sent for him last evening with that view. We are not apprised of the Governor's intentions, but it is hardly probable he can be prevailed on to join the party. Mr. Windom has also been earnestly invited to accompany them, but will probably not go further than St. Cloud or perhaps to Abercrombie. If all the party go through to the Great Bend of the Missouri, the trip will occupy them, doubtless, two or three months. If they separate at the Red River, Governor Smith and his companions will return and go to Duluth, and perhaps to Bayfield.

Our readers are already advised that another expedition is exploring the western end of the route, from Puget's Sound to the Missouri river. We are happy to learn from leading members of the expedition that the return of the party with the favorable report which the nature of the country makes inevitable is to be the signal for an immediate commencement of the work at the eastern end of the line, and we were assured that it is extremely probable that the line will be completed through Minnesota before the end of 1870.

The route of the road through Minnesota is not yet determined on, but there is, we are happy to say, a favorable leaning toward St. Cloud as the point where the line will cross the Mississippi. The initial point of the work will be near Black Hoof, on the Superior road, some forty miles above Chengwatana, there or thereabout, and from this point a branch road is to diverge to Superior City. Mr. James Stinson, of Chicago, who accompanies the expedition, is interested in the last-mentioned branch road.

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA, DRAP D'ETE, AND LINEN SACK COATS.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
Linen and Duck Pants and Vests.
Linen Dusters, for Travelling.
Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
A large assortment, selling rapidly, but replenished daily; new, fresh, and fashionable; superior to any ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE OCEAN HOUSE is a First-class Hotel; in fact, the best at Cape May. Be sure and stop there.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co's PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SUMMER PERILS—HOW TO ESCAPE THEM.—It will not do to trifle with the health in hot weather. Vigor oozes through the skin at every pore, and it is by physical vigor only that unhealthy influences can be baffled and repelled. The vital elements are evaporated in perspiration. Intense heat converts a man into a self-acting pump, and the moisture that is pumped out of him is derived from the well-springs of life within him. There is great need, therefore, that these sources of physical strength should be in a condition to bear, without danger or inconvenience, the extraordinary drain. If they are not in such a condition, the individual becomes languid and low-spirited.

The main thing is to keep the digestive apparatus in good working trim; for if the stomach, the purveyor of the system, does its duty thoroughly, the liver, the bowels, the brain, and the nervous system, being duly nurtured, will be likely to do theirs. In view of these facts, it is manifest that a powerful and wholesome vegetable tonic like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is especially required at this enfeebling season. It is the most admirable of all correctives and invigorants, and for this reason: it does not stimulate the system. The proportions of aperient, tonic and stimulating components are so judiciously graduated, that the processes of invigoration and purification go on simultaneously, and no undue excitement is created in the circulation or the brain. All unmedicated stimulants, however pure, excite the pulse and the nervous system. Their exhilarating effect is temporary, and when it passes off the physical and mental depression they were employed to remove returns in an aggravated form. But this is not the case when HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are taken as a stomachic and nervine. The medicinal herbs, roots, and gums with which they are impregnated neutralize the exciting principle of the rye spirit which forms their basis, and which is in itself the most wholesome of all the varieties of alcohol.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.—
SEASONABLE IN TEXTURE,
REASONABLE IN PRICE,
FASHIONABLE IN STYLE,
AT
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

POETIC GEMS RESET.—
There *was* no lock, however well intended,
But some weak point was there;
No fire-proof safe that thoroughly defended
The bonds your special care;
Till MARVIN'S latest PATENTS were invented,
With such strong guards and locks
That damp, or fire, or felon is prevented
Dabbling in fancied stocks.
Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Marvin's Safes are but a dream!
Such things are not built in slumbers,
They're exactly what they seem.
They are real—made in earnest
Of the sternest stuff that's known;
When their qualities thou learnest,
Go and make one all thine own.
The best Safes sold by MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

DUTY.—It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to those who are dependent upon us, to preserve our health and strength. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are found to be an unfailing and valuable assistant in maintaining the vigor of the system, and in keeping it in tone. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
The Second Instalment
The Second Instalment
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
CARDS.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the VERY NEWEST THINGS. Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, we keep up the supply for our counters.
The new goods now receiving are:—

Alpaca Sacks,	*Cheviot Suits,*
Alpaca Dusters,	*Travelling Suits,*
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	*Blue Chesterfields,*
White and Colored Duck Suits,	*Olive Chesterfields,*
Flannel Suits,	*Dahlia Chesterfields,*
Boys' Dusters,	*Brown Chesterfields,*
Boys' White Vests,	*Youths' Chesterfields,*
Boys' Alpaca Jackets,	*Children's Suits.*

An extra large force of Salesmen to give good attention to all either looking or buying.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

JAGO—SELTEN.—At the Parsonage of Schuylkill Falls Baptist Church, July 5, by the Rev. I. V. Statham, Mr. JOHN JAGO and Miss ELEANORA SELTEN, both of Manayunk.

LESCURE—DYSON.—On the 11th of October, 1868, by the Rev. George Durkorow, EDWARD J. LESCURE to C. ELIZABETH DYSON, both of this city.

DIED.

HOWARD.—On the morning of the 12th instant, Mr. EDWIN HOWARD, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 Mulberry street, Manayunk, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HUNTER.—This morning, of summer complaint and inflammation of the brain, ANNA C. BENSON, infant daughter of James R. and Antoinette Hunter.

KENT.—On the 13th instant, HANNAH, wife of Richard Kent, in the 67th year of her age, a native of Roton, Lancashire, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 4218 Main street, below Robinson, Manayunk, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. David's Church.

ROBERTS.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. MARY ROBERTS, wife of Thomas Roberts, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2 Sacramento avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On her eighty-second birth-day, July 13, ELIZA HARMAR THOMAS, daughter of General Josiah Harmar.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William Harmar, near Gray's Ferry, on Friday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.
Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 2 20 wfm

SPECIALTIES FOR WARM WEATHER.
One lot Black Ground Striped Hernanies.
Black Diamond Grenadines, in assortment.
Tamertines and Crepe Maretz, in bright colors, 25 and 31 cents.
French Organdies in Beautiful Designs.
Silk Grenadine Shawls in Black, White and Chene.
Fine French Lawns, in choice styles, from 25 to 37½ cents.
Plaid Muslins, Piques, Brilliants, etc.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
3 3 wsf PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.
PARISIAN NOVELTIES FOR THE LADIES.
JUST RECEIVED—A large invoice from Paris of the very newest styles of fine Jet Jewelry, Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, etc. The rarest and most elegant ever offered in this market. At H. DIXON'S,
6 7 14 9t No. 21 South EIGHTH Street.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular route to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

GREY RESERVES ENCAMPMENT,
CAPE MAY.
Two Grand Excursions via West Jersey Railroad,
On Friday and Saturday, July 16 and 17.
Last boat leaves foot of Market street at 6:00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Cape May, Sea Breeze House Station, at 6 P. M.
FARE FOR EXCURSION.....$2 00
7 14 5t WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR LONG BRANCH
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8:00 A. M. } DUE LONG BRANCH AT { 12:19 P. M.
2:00 P. M. } { 6:12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3 00
{ Excursion Tickets..... 4 50
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
FOR CAPE MAY,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 00
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the terminus office, No. 8 [illegible] Street under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. C. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURSELF and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes 6 15 3m*

CHAMPION SAFES

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street
2 1 mwfrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfrm 2m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 25 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
6 25 1m M. J. JOY, Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
6 23 1m LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

BANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.
6 23 1m

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. 6 23 1m* C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KRIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7½ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19*

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE,
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 2s 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH ROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DORÉE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & C

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Many years ago—so many that I don't care to reckon the exact number—it was my lot to pass a great deal of my time in France. A near relative had married and settled in what may be called the very centre of that country—the former province of Berri—and to his house I used to go during my school holidays, my college vacation, and my army leave of absence. Near the chateau where my relative lived was one of those small French towns which, being out of the way of the busy world life in which those who inhabit great capitals live, always seem to me the very headquarters of dullness and *ennui*. Still, such as it was, Le Blanc was the only place within twenty miles, or more, where a newspaper could be had, a letter could be posted, or a cigar could be purchased. In France, field sports are not of that exciting nature which they are with us. To rise at 5 A. M., start on a tramp over cultivated ground for five or six hours, and come home very much exhausted for the sake of bringing in a hare or a couple of partridges, was not what I called shooting, and so, during my sojourn at Bonasle, I generally confined my wanderings to the small town aforesaid. Gradually I came to know some of the people, and they began to know me. The Maire used to come forth from his little office, where he smoked all day, and greet me almost as an old friend. The Cure, who had, as a young man, served in the Algerian army, used to look out for me, and was always glad to hear such tales as I had to tell respecting the war in India. Then there were two or three worthy souls, retired officers, who insisted upon my taking coffee and *petits verres* of cognac at their expense whenever they saw me in the single street which constituted the only thoroughfare of the town, and who, when I was a very junior Lieutenant of Dragoons, insisted upon giving me the rank of Major, always speaking of me as "Monsieur le Commandant Anglais," and addressing me with as much deference as if I had been a lieutenant-colonel of life guards. Having visited the little place annually for several years, as schoolboy, as collegian, and as officer on leave, the good people took an interest in me, and I in them.

It is seldom that an Englishman gets on intimate terms with French country-people, and still more rare for him to know thoroughly the in ns and outs of all their little affairs. Such, however, was my case with the inhabitants of Le Blanc, and thus it was that I came to hear the tale of circumstantial evidence which I am about to relate.

There were in Le Blanc two priests, the cure and the vicaire (in France the *cure* is what we call the vicar, and the *vicaire* is what we term the curate), both of whom I knew, the former particularly well. There was, as I knew very well, no other clergyman in the place, and no other church within ten or a dozen miles; and yet, every now and then, I used to see an elderly and most venerable looking man, dressed in the sontane, or cassock, of a priest, walking about the neighboring fields, and often coming out of church, as if he had been there for private devotions. After a time, being curious to know the name of this gentleman, I asked some of my friends, and they told me he was called "le pere Francois."

Now, as the term "pere" is in France only applied to the clergy who belong to the religious orders, and as the *cures*, *vicaires*, and others are invariably called "monsieur l'abbe" when spoken of, or to, I took it into my head that this old gentleman must be some sort of monk, who had perhaps forgotten, or perhaps thrown aside, his vows, and was now doing penance in this retreat for his past life. And yet there were certain facts which rendered this supposition very improbable. No man seemed to frequent the church more than the "pere Francois." Not only was he always present at the daily mass, but I often saw him at his private devotions in the building when no one was present, and frequently noticed him at the altar rails as a communicant. His countenance was that of a man who had seen much trouble and gone through great grief, but by no means one which led me to think he had ever lived a bad life. And yet why should he dress like a priest and not officiate as such? Moreover, the inhabitants of the place, although always ready enough to speak of other people's business, either would, or could, give me no information respecting Pere Francois' antecedents. Whenever they were questioned about him, they turned the conversation into some other channel. Thus it was that, although I had known the little town for some years, and had seen and bowed again and again to the old man, it was only at one of my last visits that I became acquainted with his history, and then only by mere chance.

Pere Francois' real name was Caudret—Monsieur l'Abbe Caudret. Many years before I had known him—shortly after the restoration of the Bourbons in France—he had gone to the ecclesiastical college of St. Sulpice, in Paris, with the intention of studying for the Church. His conduct at that establishment had been most exemplary, and after remaining there the usual four or five years, he had been ordained, and returned to his native diocese in the south, where he was at once appointed *vicaire* in a large town parish. In this position he had remained about six years, and when he left, on his appointment to be *cure* of a country parish, all his parishioners regretted extremely his departure. He was celebrated as one of the most excellent, self-denying, charitable, zealous, and yet judicious priests in the diocese, and was equally well spoken of by his bishop, his fellow-clergy, and his parishioners. It was only after ten years spent in the most creditable exercise of his functions, that a cloud, which darkened all his after-life, cast its shadow upon him.

The *presbytere* (which we should call rectory, or vicarage) of M. Caudret's parish was situated near his church, but at some distance from the rest of the village. The latter was a very poor place, with no other village within six or seven leagues. Between the priest's house and the church, and built about thirty yards from the former, was a small house, consisting of two rooms, very modestly furnished, and called the hospice. In this hospice it was, and had been for many years, the custom to provide lodging for any stray traveller who asked for it, and who was too poor to go to the inn. One night a young woman called at the priest's house, and asked if she might take up her abode for the night at the hospice. She did so; and, as a heavy snow-storm came on next day, she remained the best part of a week, the priest's housekeeper giving her her meals in the kitchen of the *presbytere*, for she said she was poor, and on the way to her friends in a distant part of France. On the fifth or sixth morning of her sojourn, as she did not make her appearance in time for the early cup of coffee, the housekeeper went to call her, and, to her horror, found the poor creature murdered in her bed.

The alarm was given, and it was evident that a double crime had been committed, rendering her murder all the more infamous. Search was made, and close to her bed was found a knife which belonged to the priest, and which he always kept in his study—a long Corsican dagger, which he had preserved for years as a curiosity. It was afterwards given in evidence, that when this weapon was found M. Caudret was observed to turn deadly pale, and almost to faint. Further investigation brought to light that from his study window, which was on the ground floor, to the hospice, marks of a man's foot could distinctly be seen coming and going. These marks agreed exactly with a pair of shoes which were found dirty in the study, and which belonged to the priest. A handkerchief of his was, moreover, found in the unfortunate woman's bed, and it had evidently been used as a gag to stop her cries. In a word, circumstances were such, and the evidence against M. Caudret was so strong, that the Maire considered it his duty to arrest him. The people did not know what to believe. Until now his character had been almost that of a saint; now he was discovered as having been guilty of the acts of a demon.

He was taken to Lyons, and there, after numerous tedious interrogations before this and that authority, put upon trial for his life. All he could urge in his defense was, that, during the night, when the crime had been committed, he had been awoke by hearing, as he thought, some one in his bed-room. He had called out, and asked who was there, but, receiving no answer, had dozed off again. Subsequently, but he could not say how long after, he had been again awoke by the noise, as he thought, of his study-window being opened. He had got up, gone into the study, but, seeing nothing to justify his alarm, had imagined he must have been dreaming, and had gone to bed again. In the morning he had awoke rather later than usual, and missed both his pocket-handkerchief and a pair of shoes that had been the night before in his bed-room. The former he thought he must have dropped somewhere during the day; and he was just going to inquire for the latter, when the alarm of the murder was given, and he had rushed out to see what was the matter. This much, and his antecedents, were all he could urge in his defense. In fact, the accusation seemed to come upon him like a blow, and to deprive him of all energy.

With us in England every accused man is supposed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. I don't say that this is always literally the case, but such is the theory of our criminal law, and a very just theory it is. In France it is exactly the contrary. The practice of criminal proceedings in that country is that every accused person is believed to be guilty until he is proved to be innocent. And such was the case with M. Caudret. He was questioned by this authority, badgered by that, bullied by a third, made to contradict himself by a fourth, and sneered at by a fifth, until he almost believed he was guilty; and yet the very consciousness of his innocence made him desperate. And certainly, if ever circumstantial evidence was strong, it was on this occasion. That he was the most unlikely man in the world to commit any crime—and particularly such a crime—every one admitted; and yet they could not help declaring that the evidence against him was terribly clear and distinct. Even some of his brother clergy, most of whom had known him as a boy and man for thirty and more years, kept aloof from him, and declared, much as it grieved them to say so, that he was guilty.

The unfortunate priest underwent a long and most heart-breaking trial—a prolonged mental torture which can only be inflicted by a French criminal trial. As a matter of course the press was against him. In those days the fact of a priest being guilty of any crime was a subject of joy to the more than half infidel, and always bitterly anti-Catholic, newspaper writers of the period. These writings may or may not have influenced the jury. But, be that as it may, M. Caudret was found guilty and sentenced to death. He met his fate with fortitude, merely declaring his innocence, and saying that it would be some day or other fully proved that he was innocent. A confessor attended him in his prison, and the authorities of that establishment could not but help noticing that after the first interview of that priest with the convicted man, he at any rate did not believe him to be guilty, although, of course, not a word was divulged of what had passed between the prisoner and himself.

In the days I write of, Charles the Tenth was King of France, and had a very great dislike to see any one, particularly a priest, executed. Although urged by the Minister of the Interior to sanction the capital punishment of M. Caudret, his Majesty obstinately—and, as it turned out, very fortunately—declined to do so, and commuted the sentence to one far worse for any man not a "habitual criminal" to bear, that of *travaux forces* at the galleys, what we should call penal servitude, for life. The prisoner accepted the respite without a murmur, but without rejoicing. He was removed to Brest, and in a very short time he and his crime were forgotten by the outer world.

What a man of education, a man refined in his tastes, religious in his ideas, and knowing himself to be innocent, must have undergone at the *bains*, those only who have seen these establishments, and who knows what goes on at these places, can form an idea. Our own penal prisons must be bad enough, but they are havens of rest and peace when compared with those of France. The only good description of these hells upon earth published in the English language was written some years ago by Mr. Sala, in a novel called "The Seven Sons of Mammon." Those who recollect that writer's account of the *bain* at Brest may imagine what M. Caudret had to endure for twenty-five long years of his life, and from which he only escaped at last by almost a miracle.

Charles X had been dethroned; the Orleans dynasty had ruled over France, and had likewise vanished; the republic had passed away like a dream; Louis Napoleon had been declared President, and then Emperor of France; and yet M. Caudret lingered in jail. He still wore the hideous yellow garments of a "lifer;" was sneered and jeered at as having been a priest; had to listen daily and hourly to language and tales of which the like could only be heard in the infernal regions; and was treated all the worse by the guardians of the abomidable den because he would not take part in the ribaldry and obscenity of the place. How he bore it—how he did not dash his head against the walls, and get rid of his fearful life—God alone knows. He was never heard in after years to describe what he had passed through, except in a single particular. Throughout the long days and weeks and months and years that he suffered his punishment, he had one, and only one, occasional glimpse of happiness. That was when the priest, who was chaplain of the *bain*, used to admit him to confession. Then, and only then, did he hear for a brief period some few words of consolation, and listen to the conversation of an educated man like himself.

But whenever he had had one of these interviews with the chaplain, the guardian, or warder of the room, took a devilish pleasure in having him chained for the next two days to some prisoner who was, if possible, more profane, and a greater blasphemer than the others. In other respects, after he was liberated from the *bain*, M. Caudret, when questioned about the prison, shuddered at the recollection of what he had passed through, but would never enter into particulars. All he would say was that it was far worse, and infinitely more fearful, than any man who had not lived there could imagine.

His liberation was brought about in this way, long after he had given up all hope of ever being released save by death. At the galleys of Toulon was a convict who had been sentenced to the *travaux forces* for ten years, and had undergone nearly the whole of his sentence when he met with a terrible accident, by which he was so injured that the medical men declared he could not live more than a few hours. At first he could not believe them, but after a time, feeling himself getting worse, he accepted the services of the chaplain of the prison to prepare him for death. The chaplain, who was closeted with him for some time, ended by sending for the governor, and saying that the prisoner had, before he died, a public statement to make.

In the convict prisons in France a similar event is not uncommon, for the intricacies of crime are so bound up with one another that when a criminal dies he discloses some mystery connected with his former life. Such was the case with this man. When the governor and the proper attesting persons had assembled round his death-bed in the infirmary, he declared himself to have perpetrated, twenty-five years before, the murder of a woman in the hospice of a village not far from Lyons, for which the *cure* of the place had been tried, found guilty, and condemned. He gave full details as to how the murder had been committed, and how, in order to divert suspicion, he had entered the *cure's* bed-room by the window, taken his shoes, walked in them to the hospice and back, making the footmarks as plain as possible, and had also taken with him the Corsican dagger which he found in his study. Being himself at that time under police surveillance, and afraid that he would be imprisoned unless the scent was thrown upon another person, he smeared the knife in the blood of his victim, so as to make people believe she had been murdered by that weapon. He—the murderer—it was who had taken the priest's handkerchief, which he found on the study floor, and had put it into the dead woman's mouth, as if it had been used for a gag. In short, after his deposition had been forwarded to the proper authorities, it was thought to be so truthful that a formal inquiry was made, the judgment given a quarter of a century before was reversed, and the doors of his infernal prison, greatly to his surprise, were thrown open for M. Caudret.

When this unfortunate man was declared innocent and set at liberty, his bishop offered to restore him his clerical faculties, and even to give him charge of a parish. But, although grateful for the kindness, he could not be prevailed upon again to take upon himself the duties of his calling. He said that the twenty-five years' residence at the *bains* had been such a pollution to his very soul, and that his body was so weakened and his whole nervous system so overset, that he was not fit to resume his functions. At the representation of the bishop an allowance of £20 a year was made him by Government, and he retired to the small town where I met him, and where, after living for many years a most holy life, he died in peace some six or seven years ago. The French people have a sort of instinctive horror of any and every person—whether innocent or guilty—that has ever been connected with the *bains*, and this was the reason why they would not answer me about Pere Francois until they knew me better. I question whether any one ever suffered more from false circumstantial evidence than did this poor priest.—*Britannia.*

STEPHENS.

The Confederate ex-Vice-President Ventures Another Opinion.

The following letter from Alexander H. Stephens to a resident of the State of New York, one who was a War Democrat, is published:—

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1869.—My Dear Sir:—Your kind and highly-appreciated favor of the 10th instant was received a few days ago, but I have not been able to acknowledge it sooner. I am in bad condition physically. I can barely sit up. I can neither walk or stand without aids of some sort. I have been almost helpless for more than four months. This is the result of injuries in the hip from the falling of a gate upon me early in February last.

I need not assure you that I read with deep interest the newspaper articles enclosed in your letter. Though I take no active part in politics now, nor ever expect to again, even if life and health should permit, yet no one living perhaps watches more closely and views with more profound interest than I do the general course of public affairs.

What is said in that article is all correct as far as it goes. But, my dear sir, allow me to say that it does not go to the bottom of the question involved. It does not probe the ulcer to the core.

For my general views upon all these matters I must refer you to a letter I addressed to the *National Intelligencer*, of the fourth of this month, and published in that paper of the ninth. There can be no cure of the disease until its real cause is not only understood, but removed. The cause of all these late troubles in our land, and of all those gross usurpations you speak of, is the departure of the Government from the primary laws of its existence. The only practical living issue before the people of this country now is one between federal republicanism and imperialism, constitutional liberty and monarchy. There is no middle ground; no half-way house between them. The people must choose between them, and take one or the other side of this question. The one carries with it State sovereignty and constitutional liberty; the other carries with it consolidation and despotism. There is no hope for this country but in a thorough repudiation of the whole principles upon which the late war was inaugurated and waged against the Southern States. The very idea of maintaining a Union of States by force is perfectly paradoxical and absurd. These are my views briefly and frankly as well as earnestly given. I know and feel perfectly assured that in their soundness and correctness lies the only hope of constitutional liberty on this continent. Whether the people will be able or disposed to understand the truth, and appreciate it in time to secure themselves from impending ruin or not, I do not know. I am exceedingly apprehensive that they will not, but that they will go on in their delusion about saving the Union and putting down the Rebellion until their doom is sealed!

For your letter I sincerely thank you. From the patriotic sentiments pervading the article it encloses, I know you appreciate the dangers. As Paul said to Agrippa, so say I to you, "Believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest." I know that thou believest in the teachings of the fathers of our republic! Then be it known to you that our only hope is in their teachings! The Union is the foundation of our safety. What sort of a union? The Union of sovereign States—which cannot be maintained by force, but by voluntary consent secured by justice. Yours, truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

—One of the indispensable things to take to the seashore is one's bathing-dress, and yet so few women make pretty Naiads! In this garment, as in everything else, Fashion tempts her votaries to forget economy.

—Kid slippers, for that luxurious condition of "masterly inactivity" that the fashionable woman of society knows all about, are of a variety of colors, with high heels, and as pretty as they can be.

—Some of the newest boots for the summer fasten by loops instead of buttoning, and, of course, show the stocking. The next move towards absurdity, we should suppose, would be a fluted frill of lace to peep through this opening.

—The annual excursions, pignics, etc., up the Hudson have commenced, and tugs and dancing-barges are in great demand by red shirt committees.

—The new-fashioned upright trunks appear to excite quite as many oaths from railway employes as did the Saratogas.

—Austria passes cards with the address on one side and a communication on the other through the mails for one cent each.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Repair and Erection of Boat-houses on a certain Wharf on the river Delaware.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That on and after the passage of this resolution it shall be lawful to repair or erect boat-houses or sheds of brick or other material upon the first wharf north of Shackamaxon street, on the river Delaware, now owned and occupied by Mr. George Sheppard, of this city, said sheds or buildings not to exceed twenty feet in height above the wharf level, and nine feet in width; provided that the permission hereby granted shall be revocable by the city of Philadelphia at its option, indicated by the passage of a resolution without notice; and provided that the sum of twenty-five dollars be paid into the City Treasury to pay for the publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
7 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to Public Drinking Fountains.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the passage of this ordinance the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby instructed to issue permits to the "Philadelphia Fountain Society," for public fountains, troughs, etc., without charge of water rent; provided, before any such permits shall be issued for the erection of any such fountains or troughs, in front of or upon any property owned by the city, the parties applying for said permits shall first procure the written consent of the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, all ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
7 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Employment of Additional Counsel to Attend before Juries Assessing Park Damages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to employ, not exceeding two, additional counsel to represent the city before juries in the matter of the assessment of damages for land taken for the park; provided that the compensation of said additional counsel shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars each per annum, and provided also that the expenses shall be taken from the appropriation to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
7 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To authorize certain transfers in the appropriation to the Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the following transfers are hereby made in the appropriation to the Department of Steam Engines and Boilers for the year 1869, approved December 30, 1868, to wit:—

From item 13, for salaries of 1868, one hundred and thirty-four dollars to item 8, instruments.

From item 9, fire-proof, three hundred dollars to item 12, incidentals.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
7 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 13

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,378 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,350 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,600	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,166,900	Par. Cost, $1,093,604 28.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	28,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	323,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116,150 08
	Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James G. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$23,788 12.
INCOME FOR 1869,	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on Liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26§

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. 2 30§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets..... Capital, $500,000. $2,350,0[illegible]
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 17, below Spruce street.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 1f DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin

Foreign Items.

—A discovery of "lost letters" has just been made, which is of a singular interest—nothing less curious than the suppressed correspondence of Charles the First with his friends on the eve of the battle of Naseby. The House of Commons printed at the time a collection of royal letters, under the name of "The King's Cabinet opened." These letters were thirty-nine in number, but it has been always known that, for reasons of state, a good many of the King's letters were kept back. These suppressed letters are the papers recently found. They are in private hands; but we hope to hear in due time that copies of them, at least, will be obtained for public use.

—In the course of his researches into the chemical constitution of the opium bases Dr. Matthiessen, having treated morphia with hydrochloric acid, obtained a product which he calls apomorphia. The process and its results were described in a paper read recently at the Royal Society, when certain facts were mentioned which will interest medical practitioners. It appears that the physiological effects of apomorphia are very different from those of morphia: a very small dose provokes speedy vomiting, with much depression of spirits, which, however, soon passes away, and leaves no ill consequences. Dr. Matthiessen states that he and his assistant, Mr. Wright, while working with the substance, experienced more than once its disagreeable effects. From experiments which are still in progress it is found that one-tenth of a grain of apomorphia injected under the skin, or one-fourth of a grain swallowed, will occasion vomiting in from four to ten minutes; and as a non-irritant emetic and powerful anti-stimulant it may come into use in medicine. In view of this result it has been named apomorphia instead of morphine, "to avoid any possible mistakes in writing prescriptions."

—Two fresh pieces have turned up by William Grey, the "one Gray" whom Puttenham notices as in favor with Henry the Eighth and then the Protector Somerset, for writing "The Hunt is Up" and other ballads; the "William Gray" who wrote the celebrated ballad against Cromwell (in Percy's "Reliques"), which gave rise to the series in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. The Sloane MS., 1206, contains the first piece found, a New Year's Gift, or set of verses, containing good counsel from Grey to the Duke of Somerset, evidently in 1551, when the Duke was free from bondage and in honor again. But on referring to the Cambridge University MS., Dd. 9, 31, "Sayings of his servant Grey to Somerset," not only did a better copy of the New Year's Gift of 1551 appear, but also one of a shorter New Year's Gift of 1550, at the Duke's "firste beinge Prysoner in the Towre of London." After this evidence of Grey's connection with Somerset, no one can hesitate to identify him with the writer of "The Hunt is Up. Both these gifts will be printed in Mr. Furnivall's Second Part of Ballads from MSS.; vol. i., for the Ballad Society.

—For the Chaucer Society Mr. F. Norgate will edit a short Latin tract on how to use the Chilindre. This kind of pocket sun-dial, the rough watch of the middle ages, has been curiously misunderstood. One MS. and editor explained it by "stomach;" the catalogner of the Sloane MSS. treated it as a man and an author, and boldly entered "Chilander" as the writer of the treatise, which Mr. Norgate found, on looking at it, was a short account of how the Chilindre should be used. Mr. E. Brock has already edited for the Chaucer Society a Latin tract of the thirteenth century showing how the Chilindre should be made, and this will be completed by Mr. Norgate's find of the MS. on how to use the instrument. We shall then know how the "gentil monk" of Chaucer's "Shipman's Tale" found out, after squeezing and kissing the merchant's pretty wife, that by his Chilindre it was prime of day, and he wanted his dinner.

—It is believed by many writers that no word is more frequently omitted by authors, and its absence overlooked by printers, than the important syllable "No." A curious and early illustration of this idea presents itself in an old tract, of which there is a copy in the British Museum Library, "Sir C. Lucas his lait Speech," E. 462-20, which appears to have been published by authority of the Long Parliament, and contains the reply, by "C. R.," one of Fairfax's officers at the taking of Colchester, to the last speech of Sir C. Lucas when about to be shot by the conqueror's order. The knight complains of his sentence, as contrary to the conditions of surrender, which, as he alleged, promised or implied that quarter should be given without reserve. On the other hand, the officer is reported to have said these conditions were "that you should be rendered to us with (*no*) certain assurance of quarter, so as the Lord General may be free to put any of you to the sword." The invaluable little word "no" was, strangely enough, left out of the report of this speech; the context clearly shows what was meant.

—The word "shallow" was wanted in English before it appeared there. Ælfric's term for it was "undeep." In the sentence, "Some shallow-thinking man will ask how God can be everywhere at once and nowhere divided," the good monk and mass-priest renders the first three words "sum *undeopthancol* man." —Homilies, i, 286.

—His Excellency the Pasha of Cyprus, at the head of his forces, has gained a glorious victory—at least, so he publishes—over the great enemies of the isle, the locusts. These are no phantoms, like those Don Quixote combated, but enemies which for many years have destroyed the prosperity of the island. If the Cypriotes listened to Manchester and planted cotton, the locusts came from the mountains and ate it while green. In vain Pasha after Pasha took the field against them. Now, it is affirmed, there are no locusts in the island. The people are no longer afraid of being ruined in an instant, and they loudly celebrate their benefactor. The Pasha carried on a campaign with 2000 men for thirty days, heading them himself, keeping his saddle for twelve hours at a time, and camping out at night. The insects were caught in a kind of cloth or net; and he devoted to their destruction the available balance in his Treasury. He paid a shilling for two and a half pounds of winged locusts, and at this rate got together about four tons, which were duly weighed under the direction of himself and the Council of State, and then consigned to burial in the earth. On the return of Said Pacha to the city of Nikosia, he was received by the heads of the communities, muftis, bishops, rabbis, and clergy, and by the corporations, and escorted into the city. So the honors awarded to Hercules for slaying monsters are well given to a zealous governor for extirpating vermin.

—We have all heard of the Sonderbunds—the low marshy tracts at the mouth of the Ganges. Last year they were made the subject of a paper read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by Mr. Rainey, of Jessore. From this it appears that Sundarban, or Beautiful Forest, as the author prefers to call it, was formerly a populous territory, and more advanced in civilization than the countries to the north of it. Remains of temples, mosques, and other architectural buildings, Hindoo and Mussulman, may be taken as evidence on this point; and so powerful were the rulers, that during a long period they defeated all the armies sent against them by the Great Mogul. The depopulation is attributed to the incursions of "Mug" pirates and of Portuguese buccaneers, but chiefly to the effect of cyclones. Sea waves forty feet high, raised by these storms, have swept across the level district, and drowned the inhabitants by hundreds of thousands. These are known facts—more may, perhaps, be made out by research and discussion; and Mr. Rainey states that his motive for bringing the paper forward was the hope of eliciting further information on what appears to be an interesting geographical and ethnological subject.

—His Holiness the Patriarch of Constantinople, having rejected with scorn the proposal from his brother Holiness of Rome to join in an œcumenical council in the latter city, proposed to hold an œcumenical council of his own in Constantinople, in relation to the Bulgarian Church. The national churches of Greece, Roumania, and Servia were inclined to side with the proposals of their apostolic head, but the Patriarch and Holy Synod of Russia have declined to join in rejecting the claims of the Bulgarians. Meanwhile the Bulgarians are advancing towards a national priesthood and national ritual, which it was scarcely to be expected Russia would openly oppose.

Scientific Notes.

ANTIMONY FOR GALVANIC BATTERIES.—Mr. Bottger is reported in a Paris journal as recommending, for force and durability, the following arrangement:—A cylinder of amalgamated zinc is placed in a concentrated solution of equal parts of common salt and sulphate of magnesia; the antimony is placed in a porous cell filled with dilute and sulphuric acid.

NEW USE OF BRAN.—M. Poncelet proposes, in the *Moniteur Scientifie* of Patis, to use a certain quantity of bran, which contains from 40 to 60 per cent. of its weight of starch, instead of malt or raw grain, for the purpose of brewing, and for the manufacture of starch. He either uses the bran as it is, or extracts the starch previously, and adds it to the materials required for the mash-tubs.

SULPHUROUS ACID GAS FOR DISSOLVING BONES.—M. Coignet, of Paris, for the purpose of extracting gelatine from bones, places them in cold water and forces a current of sulphurous acid gas through the water until the bones become completely softened. They are afterward washed in water wherein some of the gas has been previously dissolved. It is well known that hydrochloric acid is used for the same purpose, but it is objectionable on account of the formation of chloride of calcium, which interferes with the drying of the gelatine.

FLUOSILICIC ACID FOR REFINING SUGAR.—M. Marix has obtained a patent in France for the employment of fluosilicic acid in purifying beet-root and other saccharine juices. The juices are diluted with water, to remove vicidity, and sufficient fluosilicic acid is then added to precipitate all the salts of potassium; powdered chalk is then used to saturate any excess of the acid. A clear liquid is next obtained by filtering, which is treated afterward in the usual manner.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON GALVANIC BATTERIES.—M. Crova, in the Paris *Cosmos*, gives the result of his researches as follows:—1. The electromotive force of a Daniell element decreases regularly with the increase of temperature. (This conclusion is directly at variance with that of the best American electricians.) 2. The force of a Grove element increases with temperature. 3. The force of an element containing only one liquid, as in Smee's battery, is independent of the variations of temperature.

HUNGARIAN WHEAT.—It is well known that the composition of wheat varies slightly, according to climate and soil. Samples of Hungarian wheat from the extensive granaries of Pesth have been analyzed, and O. Dempwolf reports the result for 100 parts:—Water, 10·511; ash, 1·505; gluten, 14·352; starch, 65·407; fatty matter and woody fibre, 8·225. The existence of sugar could not be proved. The chief ingredients of the ash were found to be phosphoric acid, 49·902; potash, 31·825; magnesia, 14·862 per cent.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 22§

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
2130 N. NINTH Street.
6m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodation for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street above Poplar. 1 13§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1953 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage leaves for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5·20 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·00 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 39 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 39 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 229 CHESNUT STREET,
is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to
LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.
Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 21 mwflm H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elaton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7 00 A. M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9 25 A. M., and 2 30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9 30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haines port, Mount Holly, Smithville, Kwansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 951 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4 05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¾, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

F

CITY INTELLIGENCE

FATAL SHOOTING.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation in the Dennis Dolan Case.

This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels resumed and concluded his inquest upon the body of Dennis Dolan, the lad who was shot on the evening of the 5th instant, at Sixteenth and Pine streets, and dying afterwards from the effects of the wound at the Children's Hospital. The following further evidence was adduced:—

Dr. George K. Rex sworn—Am connected with the Children's Hospital; I was called upon at half-past 10 o'clock on the evening of the 5th of July at my office to see a case of accident, just admitted to the Children's Hospital; saw the boy about quarter to 11 o'clock; found him in rather a depressed condition, suffering from the effects of a pistol wound in the right side; the wound was located about one inch above the crest of the ilium; examined the wound and traced the course of the shot directly into the abdominal cavity; then sent for Dr. Cheston; he came about midnight; saw the boy the next day; didn't see him again until the afternoon of the day of the post mortem examination.

Corroborated the testimony of Dr. Cheston (previously reported) in relation to the post mortem.

The deceased came to his death from shock and hemorrhage caused by the gun-shot wound.

Dr. Cheston gave the certificate of burial at the request of the boy's uncle

John Logue sworn—Am a member of the police force, No. 261; reside at No. 1611 Helmuth street; the deceased was my nephew; on the night of the 5th of July, about 10 o'clock, I heard first of the case; was sitting on my step; the younger brother (Charles) of the deceased came running and said, "My brother is shot;" I asked, "Where is Dennis?" he replied, "In the drug store of Mr. Goodyear;" I went there; went in; looked around; a large crowd was there; I was not on police duty at that time; I looked for another officer; got the crowd out of the store; Mr. Goodyear told me the best thing I could do was to take the boy to the Hospital; I picked up the boy from the chair and carried him out, and met my son Thomas; told Thomas to go to the station-house and report the matter; Charles Evans accompanied my son to the station-house; while they were absent I carried the boy to the Hospital; the next day I was on duty; when I came home I heard of the boy's death; the Hospital was on my beat; one of the servant girls came out and inquired if the boy's remains were in the Hospital; she said, "Yes;" we had the body taken away from there; met Lieutenant Campbell afterwards; I told him about the removal of the boy's remains; he said, "What boy?" I replied, "Dennis Dolan, who was shot at Sixteenth and Pine streets," he walked away, and left me standing there; he said nothing more about the matter; afterwards I went back to the Hospital; the girl told me that they wanted to see the child's mother; I went home with this word; the boy's mother lived at my house; in the meantime the doctor had been at my house, and I heard there that he would leave the certificate of burial at the Hospital, and that I could get it there; don't know the man Collins (alleged to have done the deed); didn't make any effort to find Collins for a couple of days.

Two lads, brothers, Henry and William McCarty, appeared, and gave evidence concerning the shooting, confirmative of that given by the other witnesses in the case.

The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from violence at the hands of Robert Collins, at the N. W. corner of Sixteenth and Pine streets, on the evening of July 5, 1869.

THE GUNNER'S RUN MYSTERY.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

This morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Daniels continued his inquest upon the body of John Graff, which was found under suspicious circumstances in Gunner's run on Sunday morning last. The following additional testimony was elicited:—

William Rodish sworn—I visited the Green House on Tuesday afternoon, and from the material and cut of the clothes, and general appearance of the body, was of the opinion that the deceased was John Graff; he had lived with me for about ten weeks; he was generally a steady worker, but last week worked but four days, and was drinking a good deal; he paid me last Saturday $4 50 and had $3 50 left; he invited me at 8 o'clock on that evening to take a glass of beer—th at it "was the last I would ever take with him;" I saw him no more after that; the deceased told a friend of mine at 1 o'clock to take his (the deceased's) key and return it to me, that he didn't want to take it with him in the water;" he told me a number of times within the last four or five weeks that he intended to kill himself; while he was in the act of working on the bench, he would throw the clothes he was sewing away from him and exclaim, "Here they come now—see them!" He would jump from his bed at night and make similar exclamations; he told me that he "had a devil in him;" he was in the habit of drinking heavily.

Ferdinand Troendle sworn—Recognized the body at the Green House as that of John Graff; knew him ten weeks; slept in the same bed with him for five or six weeks; he had been drinking very hard; saw him last on Saturday noon; he to d me that he "would kill himself if he got drunk again."

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said John Graff came to his death by suicide from drowning in Gunner's run, at the foot of East Girard avenue, on July 11, 1869, while laboring under temporary insanity, produced by intoxication.

MAYOR FOX'S POLICE.—For a week past the Police Court has been busy, and the following is the result of the trials:—

Policeman Samuel Rhoades, of the Second district, charged with insubordination, in refusing to do duty, was docked one week's pay.

Morris Mulcahy, of the Second district, was charged with false arrest. Michael Ewen was standing on the steps of his house, at No. 9 Reed st., and said something about bull-headed policemen. It seems that Mulcahy was passing at the time, and returning, arrested McEwen. Mulcahy was dismissed.

Thomas Duncan, of the Sixth district, charged with sleeping on post, was docked ten days' pay.

Stephen O'Donnell, of the Tenth district, charged with fighting in the street, arresting a citizen, and using unofficer-like language to his superior, was dismissed.

Henry Genther, of the Seventh district, charged with sleeping on post, was docked five days' pay.

John L. Dardine, of the Eleventh district, charged with entering the station house drunk, was dismissed.

FATAL RESULT—A HOMICIDE.—Charles O'Reilley, who was attacked, beaten, and cut on Monday night, in a fight at Twenty-third and Vine streets, died last night at the Hospital. William Moore, who is charged with having inflicted the stabs, delivered himself up this morning to the detectives at the Central Station.

Charles McMinn was also arrested by the Sixth district police on the charge of having been concerned in the attack. The allegation is that after Moore had cut O'Reilley, McMinn kicked and otherwise beat the deceased. The fight is supposed to have resulted from a quarrel over religious matters, Moore being a Protestant and O'Reilley being a Catholic.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE RICHMOND WHISKY STILLS.—Yesterday Detective Heilman, accompanied by other officers and an escort of United States Marines, made another visit to Richmond. They made a thorough examination of the whole district, and found but two copper stills and two barrels of whisky, which were seized forthwith. Eighteen hogsheads of mash were also discovered and destroyed. This wipes out the illicit distillery business in this district for the present.

THE CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY.—Among the best of the good hotels at Atlantic City is the Chester County House, so ably presided over by Mr. Jacob Keim and his son, Mr. Newton Keim. Both of these gentlemen are untiring in their exertions for the comfort of their guests; and that fact, combined with the delightful location of their house, its fine airy chambers, and its excellent table, have made their admirably managed establishment one of the most popular of all the houses of the Island.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A chest of millwright's tools was picked up at Twenty-first and Walnut streets yesterday. It had been dropped by two fellows who had been chased by policemen. The tools are at the Fifth District Station awaiting an owner.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—David Rogers is a Jerseyman. He came to town yesterday with a two horse team, and while driving through the Tenth district Sergeant Hess arrested him for his animals having no shoes and their hoofs being split. Alderman Riddle fined him and held him to appear at court.

A SHOPLIFTER.—Yesterday morning Daniel Deal, colored, was arrested by Policeman Nixon, of the Third district, for stealing a piece of cloth from a store at Barron and South streets. David was captured, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Carpenter was held for trial.

A LADY ATTACKED.—Robert Long attacked a lady at Second and Master streets, at 10 o'clock last evening, and knocked her down. Robert was arrested, but the lady disappeared. Robert was held by Alderman Heins for trial.

A CUTTING AFFRAY.—Frederick Stephenson, at seven o'clock last evening, was arrested at Seventh and Lombard streets, charged with cutting John Bungferd in the hand. Frederick was taken before Alderman Carpenter, who bound him over for trial.

SALE OF A BRIG.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of the American brig William Creevy, which will be sold by the United States Marshal, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on July 21, at pier 50, East river, New York city.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—The corner-stone of the new synagogue, at the southeast corner of Broad and Mount Vernon streets will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.

THE JEWISH PULPIT.—On Wednesday evening, July 21, Rev. Raphael D'C. Lewin will lecture on the Jewish Pulpit, in the Kenesseth Israel Church, on Sixth street, above Brown.

PRESENTATION.—Lieutenant R. H. Pritchard, of the Eleventh Police District, has been presented with a beautiful silver-mounted revolver.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Arrival of a Southern Delegation—The Election in Mississippi Fixed for the Fourth Tuesday in November—The Yerger-Crane Murder—Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yerger-Crane Homicide Case—A Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied For.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Chief Justice Chase took his seat in the Chamber at precisely 11 o'clock, to hear the application of Yerger for a habeas corpus. Mr. Phillips, of Mobile, proceeded to read the application, as well as a copy of the charges upon which a military commission is now trying Yerger in Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Phillips cited the law giving power to the Justices of the Supreme Court to hear applications and grant writs of habeas corpus; the only limitation on such power being that the party applying must have been arrested under authority or color of authority of the United States. Mr. Phillips argued that any Supreme Judge could exeacise this power, without regard to particular districts, there being no restriction in the statute limiting the power conferred. Any Judge of the Supreme Court could act in the case.

In the case of Merriman the application was made to Chief Justice Taney, who decided not to hear the case in Washington, but to hear it in Baltimore, in order not to take General Cadwallader, who held the prisoner, away from his military command. Judge Taney seems to have not doubted his jurisdiction. Mr. Phillips also cited a case before Judge Wayne, who exercised jurisdiction.

The merits of the case were then elaborately argued—counsel contending that not only the interests of the citizen, but also of the Constitution itself, were involved, the strength of our Constitution and the rights of British subjects under the Magna Charta were stated at length, the absolute right of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus were embraced in all the State Constitutions. The existence of these rights no one questioned, and the petitioner only claimed their benefit. Mr. Phillips proceeded to inquire into powers of Congress in passing the reconstruction acts; he quoted 3 Cranch, 361, to show that Congress is limited in its power, even in legislating for the District of Columbia. He next considered powers of Congress in legislating for the several Territories, and then passed on to a discussion of the legislative power of Congress over the Southern States, citing a large number of authorities.

The court-room is crowded with an attentive auditory. Attorney-General Hoar is present, and will follow Mr. Phillips in opposition to the application of Yerger. Mr. Carlile will close the discussion.

The Mississippi Election.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Major Wofford, of Mississippi, is here on behalf of the conservative Republicans of that State, and visited General Sherman to-day, receiving from the General additional assurances that the registration and election officers in Virginia will be ordered to Mississippi for the same duty. The proclamation providing for the Mississippi election on the fourth Tuesday in November has been signed by the President, and will probably be promulgated to-day.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Bremen Steamship Line.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The steamer Bremen, of the Bremen line, sails to-day. Among her passengers is Rev. H. Scheib. She has a full cargo and a full complement of passengers. Hereafter there will be four steamers on this line, arriving and departing weekly. It has proven an unprecedented success. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through John W. Garrett, projected it.

Baltimore Necrology.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Colonel James B. Latimer, one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, died yesterday, aged seventy-two years. Also, Dr. W. B. Mosher, aged seventy-two, one of the most distinguished physicians of this city.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Burning of a Hotel at Mobile.

MOBILE, July 14.—The hotel at Point Clear was burned at 12 o'clock last night. The fire originated in the bake-room. At the time a powerful northwest breeze was blowing. The flames spread with terrible rapidity, burning with such fury that no one could get near them. The main building was entirely destroyed, with all its furniture. In many instances all the baggage of the boarders was destroyed. There were at the time of the calamity one hundred and fifty boarders at the hotel.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Clark & Elson's store and a large barn, Bunn Brothers' store, sheds and stables, the post-office and six dwellings, were burned yesterday in Union village, New Jersey. The loss is $25,000.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P.M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	202½	W. U. Telegraph	37⅜
N. Y. and Erie Rail	29	Toledo and Wabash	74
Ph. and Rea. R.	94	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107⅛	Adams Express	59⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	80¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	23½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94⅝	United States	72
Chi. and R. I. R.	117⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	55½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	150¾	Gold	137
Pacific Mail Steam.	85⅞	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1800 Leh R 1	c. 88	100 sh Reading RR.	47
$50 do	c. 88	400 do	b30. 47 3-16
$2000 Leh 6s, '84 2d.	83¼	100 do	47
$1000 City 6s, New	100⅝	100 do	b30. 47 3-16
$2000 Phila & E 7s.	86⅝	600 do	b30. 47 3-16
$10000 Am Gold	2d. 136½	100 do	s30. 47
71 sh Penna	b5. 56⅞	100 do	s5d. 47 1-16
5 sh Minehill R.	53⅝	100 do	Sat'y. 47 1-16
10 do	53⅞	300 do	47 1-16
4 sh C & Am R.	18. 131¾	100 do	s30. 47⅛
100 sh Read	b30. 47⅛	500 do	18. 47⅛
100 do	s30. 5. 47	100 do	47⅜
100 do	47	100 do	b30. 47⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh V new bs. reg.	94	200 sh Read R.	18. 47 1-16
315 sh Leh Val R.	18. 36⅛	300 do	18. b30. 47⅛
300 sh N Y & Mid.	4'81	100 do	47 1-16
100 sh Ph & E.	b30. 31⅜	100 do	47 1-16
100 do	b90. 31⅜	1 sh Girard Bk.	56½

YOUNG DEFIANT.

The Unparalleled Mormonist Threatens to Exterminate Government Officials in Utah—Senator Trumbull Lays Down the Law.

Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE, July 11.—Yesterday morning ex Governor Oglesby, Senator Trumbull, and several other gentlemen of the commercial party, called on the Governor of the Territory, Mr. Durkee, and paid their respects. The other territorial officers called on our party and placed their services at our disposal.x

At 11 o'clock we called on Brigham Young, at his residence, when the spokesman, Colonel James H. Bowen, made a brief address, saying, in substance, that we congratulated him upon the auspicious completion of the railway, which has relieved the Mormons of their profound isolation, brought them in contact with the Gentiles, cheapened the cost of their goods, and increased the purchasing power of their labor. He referred to the assistance they rendered in building the road, and the commercial objects of the visitors; complimented the Mormons on their material prosperity, and acknowledged the value of the important art of irrigation, which they had taught the Gentiles, whereby the great American desert was made to blossom as the rose, and to yield rich fruits in their season. The prophet, in behalf of himself and disciples, briefly welcomed the party, spoke warmly of the aid the Mormons had given in building the railroad, and said their aim was to press on diligently to perform the part allotted to them in the drama of life, having ever in view the rights of man and social independence. Colonel Bowen then introduced the gentlemen of the party, and a general conversation ensued, lasting an hour. As Senator Trumbull was bidding adieu to Mr. Young, the latter remarked that, on returning to Congress, he might hear of some persons being put out of the Territory, and, if done, he might be sure it would be for just and good reasons. If such Federal officials are sent here as sometimes have come, they will be guilty, and in an orderly way put out of Utah, for good cause.

Senator Trumbull—Before you take any step of that kind, allow me to request that you make known your grievances to President Grant. He is a just man, intending to do justice to all; but he will not permit a violation of law to go unpunished. It will not be safe to molest public officers in the discharge of their duties.

Brigham Young—What more will he do for us than Johnson did? General Grant has removed the only officer here who was a Mormon, and for no reason save that he was a Mormon. The United States judges who were here some time ago acted badly. I told them what I thought of them, and they left.

Senator Trumbull—You will promise obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union?

Brigham Young—Adherence to the Union, certainly. One enactment of Congress, however, we shall not obey; that is the one forbidding polygamy. It is not right to interfere in that matter. It is much better for a man to have several wives, support, honor, and cherish them, than it is for a man to deceive one, and cast off, disown, and refuse to support her.

Senator Trumbull—That is a matter about which we must differ. We think the national Government and the States can rightfully pass laws against bigamy, and justly punish the offense. All the States make a plurality of wives a criminal offense.

Brigham Young—Yes; all the States have laws on the subject, and Utah, when a State, will have an equal right to make laws protecting polygamy. Until we came here the subject of polygamy was not broached. It was not until we had a revelation on the subject. We think we ought not to be interfered with in this matter, as it is nobody's business but our own. We have about 70,000 people. Congress thinks we are unable to take care of ourselves as a State. When we number 300,000, as we soon shall, I think we shall be admitted into the Union.

Senator Trumbull concluded the dialogue by remarking that the laws, at all events, must be obeyed and upheld, and that the Chicago party was here on a commercial, and not a political errand.

Mr. Young's remarks about expelling Federal officers from the Territory who do not please him, and his declaration that Mormons would not obey the law of Congress against bigamy, created considerable sensation among the members of the party.

In the afternoon the excursionists visited the four Walker brothers, ex-Mormons, and the leading merchants in the Territory. We received a princely entertainment. Toasts and speeches were in order for a couple of hours. Most of the Federal officers were present, besides many leading Gentile citizens. There was some plain talk, and all agreed that the national railway renders it now entirely within the power of the Government to enforce the laws and protect American citizens here, which has not hitherto been the case; and that Grant is just the man to enforce the laws of the land.

To-day we all went to the tabernacle, where Brigham Young preached. He delivered an elaborate discource in defense of Mormon doctrines and practices, but made no threats against the Government.

Brigham Young has not returned the visit of the excursionists, or called on any of the eminent gentlemen in it; nor do his disciples seem to care about cultivating trade relations with the Gentile merchants. They treat the excursionists with cold and distant politeness, and repel rather than invite advances.

Personalities.

—Kellogg is summering at the White Hills.

—John Chinaman is nicknamed Yellow Jack.

—A Nashville paper biographically burlesques Stokes.

—A 700,000 francs palace is building for Eugenie in Egypt.

—The Dumas both voted radical at the Paris elections.

—Prince Napoleon is called the Daniel Pratt of the Old World.

—Schneider wears £100,000 worth of jewelry on the London stage.

—Amanda Craig denies being engaged. Who bids for the $40,000?

—Mr. Bass, receiver for the city of Nashville, has given bonds in $10,000,000.

—Ex-King George of Hanover gets most of his spending money from 5-20 coupons.

—Mrs. E. A. Pollard has had her Baltimore sentence commuted to $100 fine, and has paid it.

—An Illinois farmer has willed forty thousand dollars to the Pope, and some call it a Pius will.

—Julia Ebergenyi, the murderess of the Countess Chorinsky, has died of consumption in prison.

—Bismark "all entrusts difficult commissions to men with spirited and ambitious wives."

—The Ohio Legislature is asked to put up a suitable monument on General Harrison's neglected grave.

—The Marquis of Hertford accommodates his duelling friends by lending them his walled park at Bagatelle, near Paris.

—George Sand lately refused to contribute money to a benevolent enterprise because it was patronized by the Empress.

—"Pride—Stillman. Galena, July 8. No cards. Presents, $5000. Special train. Letters from Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan," is a wedding announcement in a Chicago paper.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

A large number of prisoners, white and black, appeared in the dock this morning for trial, showing that it is the purpose of the court to dispose of as many of them as possible before adjourning for a vacation.

Charles Rowan was charged with the larceny of a gold watch, valued at $1000 and the property of Charles H. Brady. It was proven that on last Monday afternoon, while Brady was asleep at City Park, the prisoner stole his watch and pawned it for $38 50, saying to the broker that it belonged to his mother, and was pledged only to raise money to pay her rent. Complaint was made by Brady to the detectives, circulars were issued to the pawnbrokers, and in this way the watch was recovered. Verdict guilty.

John Anderson was tried for the larceny as bailee of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box, and cap belonging to the State. It was testified that on the 24th of May last, the inspection day of the 69th Veterans, the prisoner went to the captain of Company F, and asked if he could be allowed to parade with the regiment, and was referred to Colonel Duffy, in Walnut street. In a short time he returned and told the captain that the colonel had directed that he should be furnished with accoutrements and received in the line, both of which directions were complied with, he giving as his residence No. 315 S. Third street. At Sixth and Chesnut streets he dropped out of the line, and for a long time was not seen. The captain called at the house in Third street, but was told the prisoner did not live there. A week or so ago, however, he was met in the street and asked what he had done with the articles, and answered that he had sent them home by a man who called for them and seemed to be authorized to receive them. They had never been received, and therefore he was taken into custody. Verdict, guilty.

Anthony Shields and Thomas Laughlin were convicted of burglary. It was testified they were seen to get out of the window of a house at Twenty-second and Cuthbert streets, and carry two boxes away with them. These they took to a house down town, and endeavored to have the lady there living to pawn the contents. The owner of the house testified that on the night in question two boxes of shoes were stolen from him.

Robert Everts and John Outen were acquitted of a charge of the larceny of money from Paul Buzby, with whom they were spreeing on the 6th of July. There was no evidence at all against them.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Mississippi Election—Proclamation of the President—The Baltimore Sængerfest—The Yerger Habeas Corpus Case—The New French Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas H. Eastman has been ordered to duty under Rear-Admiral Thatcher, at Portsmouth, N. H. Ensign John V. B. Bleecker is ordered to duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Paymaster E. C. Doran is detached from duty as Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Squadron, and ordered to settle his accounts. He will be relieved by Paymaster R. C. Spaulding. Commander T. Scott Fillebrown is detached from the command of the Narragansett, and placed on waiting orders. The following are also detached from the Narragansett, and placed on waiting orders:—Lieutenant G. H. Miller, Masters William P. Randall, George B. Livingston, and W. C. Gibson, and Surgeon A. S. Oberly.

Appointments.

The following appointments were announced at the White House this morning:—

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, vice James Brock; James H. Foote, of North Carolina, Pension Agent at Raleigh, North Carolina; Harlan P. Hall, of Minnesota, Pension Agent at St. Paul; George T. Terry, of Nevada, Register of Land Office at Austin, Nevada; Isaac T. Gibson, of Iowa, Agent for the Osage and other Indians in Neosha Agency, vice George C. Snow, suspended; Joel T. Morris, of Indiana, Agent for the Pottawottomie Indians in Kansas, vice L. R. Palmer, suspended; James S. Upton, Postmaster at Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mississippi—A Proclamation by the President.

The following was promulgated to-day by the President of the United States of America:—

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted on the 15th day of May, 1868, by the convention which met in Jackson, Miss., to the voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission, viz.:—November 30, 1869, and I submit to a separate vote that part of section 3 of article 7 of said Constitution which is in the following words:—"That I am not disfranchised in any of the provisions of the act known as the Reconstruction acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and that I admit the political and civil equality of all men, so help me God." Provided, that if Congress shall at any time remove the disabilities of any person disfranchised in the said Reconstruction acts of the said Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and the Legislature of this State shall concur therein, then so much of this oath, and so much only, as refers to the said Reconstruction acts shall not be required of such person so pardoned to entitle him to be registered. And I further submit to a separate vote section 5 of the same article of said Constitution, which is in the following words:—

"No person shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, in this State, who as a member of the Legislature voted for the call of the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, or who as a delegate to any convention voted for or signed any ordinance of secession, or who gave voluntary aid, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or who accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office civil, or military, under any authority, or pretended Government authority, power, or Constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto, except all persons who aided reconstruction by voting for this convention, or who have continuously advocated the assembling of this convention, and shall continuously and in good faith advocate the acts of the same;" but the Legislature may remove such disability, provided that nothing in this section, except voting for or signing the ordinance of secession, shall be so construed as to exclude from office, the private soldier of the late so-called Confederate States Army. And I further submit to a separate vote Section 5 of Article IX of said Constitution, wich is in the following words:—"The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association, or corporation, nor shall this State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association."

And I further submit to a separate vote part of the oath of office prescribed in section 26 of article 12 of the said Constitution, which is in the following words:—"That I have never, as a member of any convention, voted for or urged any ordinance of secession; that I have never, as a member of any State Legislature, voted for the call of any convention that passed any such ordinance."

The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision.

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said Constitution in the following manner, viz.:—

Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution excluding the provisions above quoted, as adopted by the convention of May 15, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting FOR THE CONSTITUTION. Each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

Each voter will be allowed to vote a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted. It is understood that sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of article 13, under the head of ordinances, are considered as forming part of said Constitution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of July, 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the 94th.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Seward off for Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—William H. Seward and party sailed for Sitka to-day in the steamer Active.

Local Improvements.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors have reported in favor of extending Second street directly to Montgomery.

A Silkworm Disease.

Disease has appeared among the silkworms in Sacramento Valley. Two of the largest dealers have lost the first brood of French worms, nearly a million, by death.

Chinese Immigration.

The barque Onward has arrived at Portland, Oregon, from Hongkong, having on board three hundred Chinamen. Small-pox broke out on the voyage, and the vessel has been quarantined.

The Congressional Committee

of Ways and Means are visiting the cities of Oregon and the ports of Puget's Sound. They will return here next week.

Strike by the Gold Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The principal mining companies of White Pine have reduced the wages of the miners, and the latter have struck.

Flour steady at yesterday's figures. Wheat, $1 65 @1 70. Legal-tenders, 75.

Arrived—Steamer Montana, from Panama.

Advices from Honolulu—Wreck of a British Ship.

Honolulu advices to June 22 have been received. The barque Maunatta arrived from the South Pacific with a cargo of Polynesian Islanders for the Board of Immigration.

The British ship Shaftsbury was wrecked on Baker's Island, February 27, and will be a total loss.

The ship Free Trade arrived at Baker's Island, April 27. Great numbers of sperm whales are reported off Phœnix Island and McKean's Island.

The brig Fred. Thomson arrived at Honolulu from Liverpool. The barque Boston sailed for Australia.

FROM CUBA.

The Late Consul Stedman—Interment of the Remains.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 14.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, has arrived here. The remains of Consul Stedman have been interred at Santiago de Cuba. Seventy officials, civil, military, and foreign, accompanied the body to thy grave.

The weather is very hot to-day, and there is much sickness throughout the Island.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Pennsylvania Democracy—Ex-United States Senator Buckalew Chosen Permanent Chairman—His Speech.

[FOURTH SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Convention Reassembles.

HARRISBURG, July 14.—It was half-past two o'clock before the convention was called to order again.

Buckalew Permanent Chairman.

R. B. Petriken, of Huntingdon county, then reported, from the Committee on Organization, the name of ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, as permanent President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

He Speaks.

Buckalew addressed the convention at length, in the usual vein. He stated that his selection had no significance of the result of the convention, he being selected by the friends of all candidates.

He Hits Heavy.

He said that the present Governor had not exhibited the ability and fidelity required of one in his position.

The Omens Good.

He regarded the omens as good, and expected the people to change the policy of the State at the next election, as well as condemn the present Federal Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New French Cable.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Government has taken no active means to prevent the landing of the French cable off the coast of Massachusetts, nor is it likely that any will be taken. There was a story in circulation here to the effect that a revenue cutter had been ordered to proceed to Massachusetts and resist any attempt to land the cable. This, however, is without foundation. It is probable that next winter Congress will take some action on the subject.

The Yerger Case.

The argument before Chief Justice Chase on behalf of the habeas corpus for Yerger is still in progress, with no immediate prospect of termination. It is thought the Chief Justice will grant the petition, and release Yerger.

Mississippians

here are very doleful over the refusal of the President to change the day of holding their election. They say the loss to the cotton crop will be very great, as it will be impossible to get negroes to work for some weeks before and after the election. This, it should be stated, comes from the Dent conservative wing of the Republican party.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The German Picnic—Pleasure and Harmony in the Suburbs of the City—The Singers Complimented.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The picnic is an immense affair, and is much enjoyed, and the lager has been flowing like water. Men are engaged in carrying it around in massive horns and large goblets, while there is any amount of music, marching, and singing. The award of prizes will be made at 3 o'clock.

Substantial wooden structures have been erected on the grounds for the accommodation of visitors, and the air is concordant with vocal glee. After the grand concert last night the singers were publicly complimented by Professor Tschirch, representative from the 80,000 singers of Germany. The concert will be repeated at the picnic grounds, some three miles from this city, at 4 o'clock.

FROM THE WEST.

Shot by a Burglar.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 14.—Mrs. B. A. Ormsbee, a widow, was shot dead by a burglar in broad daylight this morning, in her house at West Green, Mount Cemetery.

FROM NEW YORK.

Financial.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Three million dollars in Government bonds were awarded. Jay Cooke & Co. took all.

The Java takes out $318,000 in specie for Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Church Trouble.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 14.—Following the example of the Tories, the Liberal party is now organizing, and a number of meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church have been advertised to be held in various parts of the kingdom.

The New Cable.

BREST, July 14.—No signals have been received through the new cable from the Great Eastern since the despatches of Monday. It is believed, however, that no accident has occurred.

Serious Riots in Ireland.

BELFAST, July 14.—Serious riots occurred here between the Catholics and Orangemen on July 12. The windows in many buildings were smashed, and one Catholic school-house was entirely gutted and another badly damaged. Several rioters were wounded and one policeman had three ribs broken by a stone thrown by one of the mob.

THE BOAT MYSTERY SOLVED.—After a thorough investigation, the mystery surrounding the bloody boat which was picked up adrift on the Delaware yesterday morning has been solved. It seems that a party of men stole the boat on Monday night, and on their way to Smith's Island were struck by a Camden steamboat, the bow of the boat striking one of the occupants in the head. The injured man bled very profusely, thus accounting for the bloody condition of the boat. The injured man and his companions were taken on board the ferry boat, and the boat left adrift.

A FUGITIVE CAPTURED.—Minnie Glatadt, alias Emily Wenk, has been arrested by Detective Levy for larceny. It seems that she lived at service with Otto Hoyn, at Fort Lee, Bergen county, New Jersey, where she left last week with $380 in money and a lot of Mrs. Hoyn's clothing. She was sent to Fort Lee for a hearing.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of Theodore Walton, at Old York road and Chelten avenue, was broken into last night, and robbed of ladies' clothing valued at $275.

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SIXTH EDITION

PACKER.

He is Declarep the Democratic Candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania—The Resolutions that were Endorsed by the Convention.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Resolutions.

HARRISBURG, July 14.—A long delay ensued, after which Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, from Committee on Resolutions, made a report. The resolutions as reported, declared against the exercise of doubtful constitutional power; that Pennsylvania would never give up self-government; that the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment should go before the people; that the negro should not have the ballot; that the finances need reform; that labor reforms should be encouraged; that the whole reconstruction policy tends to destroy republican government and establish tyranny; that our soldiers should not be forgotten; that our sympathies should be given to nations struggling for liberty; and that our system of taxation is burdensome, and should be done away with.

The report was unanimously accepted amid some cheering.

The Nominations for Governor.

McCandless, Packer, Cass, Daniel M. Fox, and Hancock have been nominated for the Governorship.

Hancock Don't Want to Run.

Hancock's name was received with vociferous applause by the spectators. A letter from General Hancock, dated May 21, positively prohibiting the use of his name, was read, but several declared a determination to vote for him in spite of it.

The First Ballot.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:—

Asa Packer	58
General W. S. Hancock	22
George W. Cass	48
General William MCandless	5

Packer Nominated.

On the second ballot, Asa Packer receiving a majority of the votes, was declared the nominee.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Philadelphia Thief Sentenced.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 14.—Joseph Keyser alias John Matthews, a well-known Philadelphia thief, was sentenced to four years in the State Prison this morning for picking pockets during Jubilee week. His wife was in court when sentence was pronounced, and her demonstrations of grief were so vehement that she had to be removed.

The constabulary made a few seizures to-day. There is nothing new in the condition of the liquor question.

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FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
R. KNOX MILLER.
7 14 12t

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
'HUMAN HAIR."
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and will be dealt with according to law.